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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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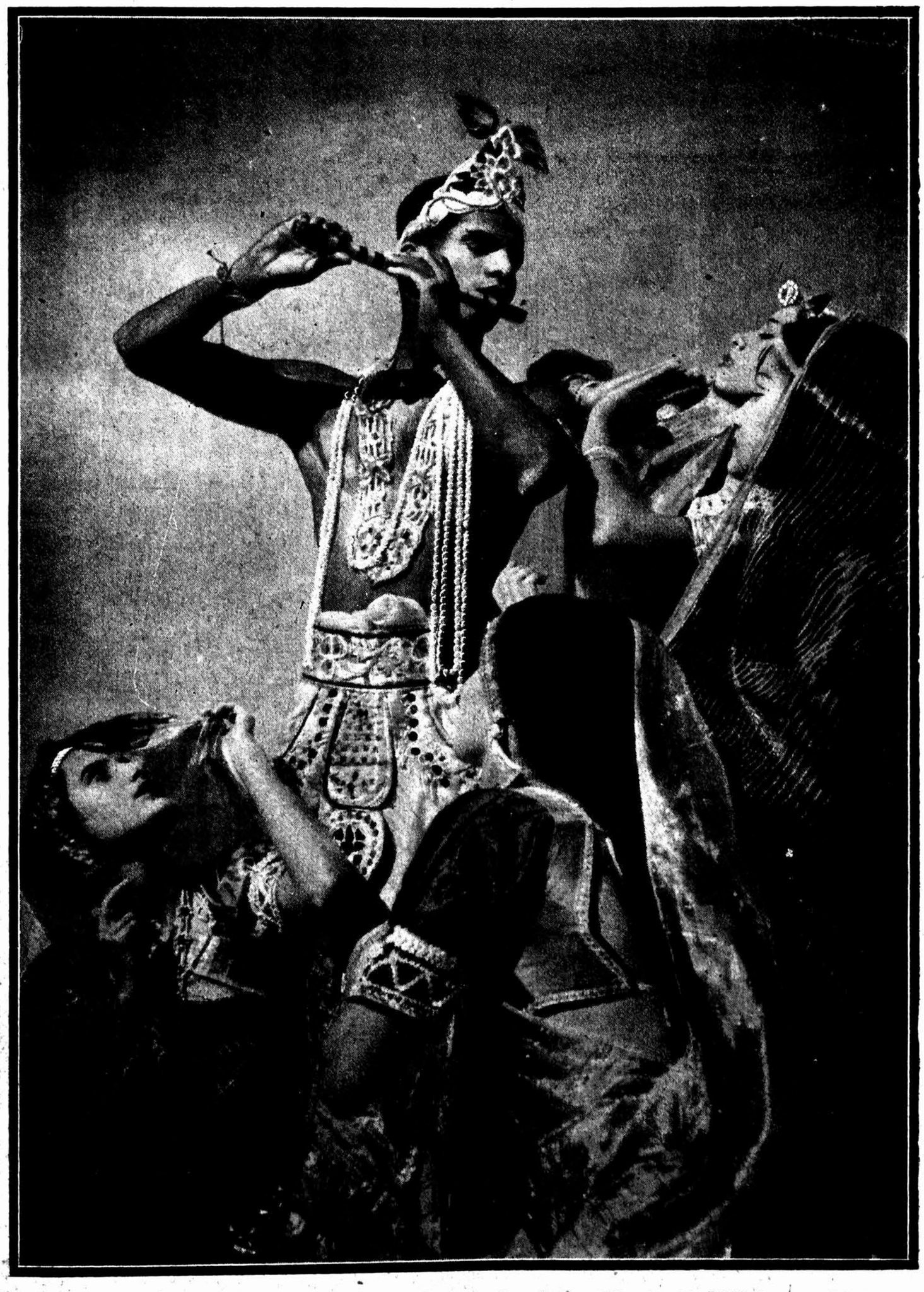
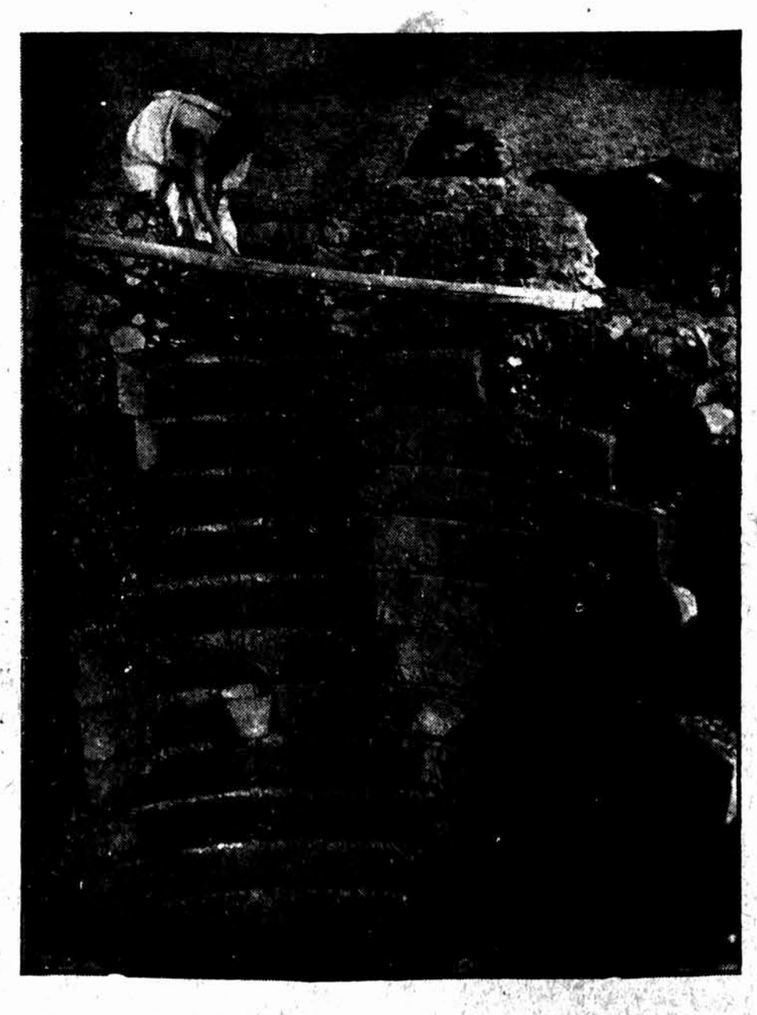


'ADORATION OF KRISHNA'

Photograph by S. Jepson exhibited at the 'Two-Men' Exhibition which was inaugurated last week.

Dr. D. K. Karve, pioneer of Women's education in India, whose 81st birthday will be celebrated this week by the citizens of Bombay with Premier Kher as chairman, when a purse and address will be presented in appreciation of his services. Right. "On the Well" photo by A. J. Patel at the Two-Men Exhibition.



'Up Above The World' by A. J. Patel exhibited at the Two-Men Exhibition opened by Sir Richard Temple on Saturday last.

'Morning Docks' another photograph by A. J. Patel at the Two-Men Exhibition.

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SNAP and GRAB . Adventures Of A . Press Photographer

Mr. Bert Garai's first scoop as a news-picture-getter, as he calls himself, was an accidental one. He was in New York in 1915 and was introduced one evening in a little Hungarian restaurant to a Russian who wore a black goatee beard and strong pince-nez. The stranger liked playing chess and his name says Mr. Garai in "I Get My Picture" (Bles, 10s. 6d.), was Leon Trotsky:—

Trotsky used to concentrate on the game (invariably beating me, by the way), and he hardly ever spoke to me. But when he did... It was one of those miraculous voices which it is impossible to forget. It had a strong, essentially masculine resonance, yet there was a sweet, velvety softness behind it that somehow seemed to caress one.

One day he asked Mr. Garai to make him some copies of an old photograph which he required for passport purposes. Mr. Garai did so—and kept one print for himself. Two years later the Russian revolution broke out; Mr. Garai promptly produced his photograph and his account of Trotsky's life in New York—and so obtained his first scoop.

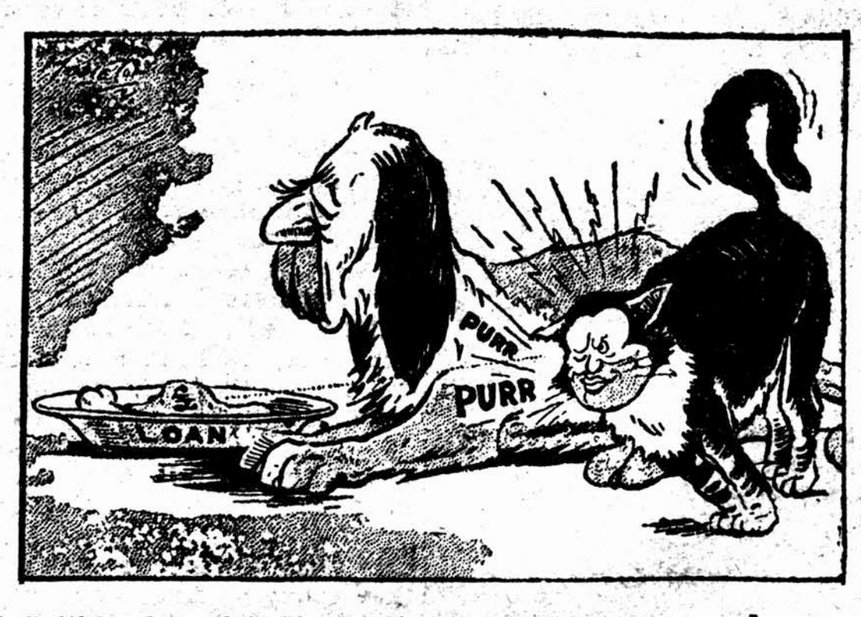
ON STALIN'S BRAIN: Soviet's Public Enemy No. 1.

"Holding Up" The Dictator

Another of his exploits was to "hold up" Mustapha Kemal Ataturk. With his cameramen he spent a long time in Ankara trying to track down the Dictator. Eventually they hired a cab, drove out to Kemal's residence, and when they heard a car coming ordered the cabby to place his vehicle across the road!

Within a few seconds, a powerful Merceds appeared from the direction of the house. I saw at once that it contained the Ghazi and a young woman, presumably his wife. There was some angry hooting and the car stopped. The cabby was so terrified that he almost dropped the reins and seemed to be unable to get his horse out of the way. The strong man of Turkey was in a furious temper, and when he spotted Chris—who was, of course, already in action—he began to curse. At least that was what I gathered from his tone. But Mr. Garai got his pictures—although the Ghazi not unnaturally refused to pose!

BEFORE THE ITALO-BRITISH TALKS!



A British view of Il Duce's aim in reaching an accord.

In Borrowed Plumes

Mr. Garai had an awkward moment when he went to photograph Pope Benedict XV. The audience was for midday, and when he turned up at eleven-thirty he was told that he must wear evening dress! He rushed out, burst into a cafe that he had passed on the way to the Vatican, and waving a hundred-lire bank-note under the head waiter's nose, I induced him to allow me to undress the smallest waiter in the establishment. Within a few minutes I had changed into "formal" dress, though, unfortunately, even the smallest waiter at the cafe was several sizes bigger than myself. Then back to the Vatican as fast as my legs would carry me. I arrived at one minute to twelve.

Mr. Garai and his cameraman had an amusing experience, too, in Athens when they went to interview President Pangalos at the Foreign Office:—

Now, the strong man of Greece worked in a small room, with hardly any windows, so that when Chris let off the flashlight there was a terrific bang which seemed to shake the whole building. The next instant the door burst open with an aweful crash—and we were ordered to "stick'em up", though not in so many words, but by the tacit and none the less effective method of having a couple of bayonets pointed at our chests.

Photographer Repented

In Berlin soon after the War Mr. Garai obtained, he says, the first photograph of the ex-Kaiser wearing his newly-grown beard. He bought it—after a great deal of trouble—from an old court photographer. He expressed it to London—which was just as well, for the old man changed his mind and pursued him to the railway station, trying to return the cheque:—

"For God's sake Herr Garai, let me have it back," he babbled. "I don't know what made me do it. . . I'm a miserable wretch, a traitor. . . I'm ruined. . . ."

In vain did I assure him that the picture was already on its way to London, and therefore beyond my reach. The poor old fellow was beside himself with grief, and even threatened to throw himself in front of my train unless I returned the picture at once....

Fortunately he didn't carry out his threat—and later cashed the cheque.

Mr. Garai had much trouble, too, in persuading General Ludendorff to pose for a photograph. He was hanging up a portrait of himself when Mr. Garai called:—

The "greatest military genius" of the War looked just a grumpy old man, and he behaved as such throughout our visit. At first he refused to have his picture taken. Surely, I said, he would not like me to report to my papers that I had called on the General Ludendorff, had seen him hanging his own portrait, and had been sent away. . . .

Finally he tidied himself up and sat down at his desk. When the business was over, he growled a "Guten Tag" and started to climb on to the step-ladder again!

Hitler Did Not Drink

The photographer who went with Mr. Garai to Ludendorff's house was Herr Hoffmann, a friend of Herr Hitler from his more obscure days. Mr. Garai tells us that he was introduced to many members of the early Nazi party:—

Hoffmann treated us to good Munich beer, and over this we talked politics. The only man who had not drink was Hitler; nor did he take an active part in our discussion. He sat almost motionless, with a stern, determined expression on his face, which was strangely accentuated by the lock of hair falling over his forehead.

During his stay in Munich Mr. Garai, being a good news-picture-getter, asked Herr Hoffmann for a photograph of Herr Hitler, although he then had no idea of the prospects of the Nazi party:—

When Hitler sprang into the news I had the only available photograph of him, and I need hardly say that it sold "like hot cakes" on both sides of the Atlantic. It was a strange coincidence that I should have had almost the identical experience with two leaders of diametrically opposed political doctrines—Trotsky and Hitler.

The stamp which was issued by the German Government for the Austria plebiscite on April 10.

The King Got Wet

In Jugoslavia the late King Alexander invited Mr. Garai to accompany him on a fishing expedition As he and his young cameraman were driving along in a luxurious limousine, they happened to glance behind them and saw an open car following them:—

It was driven by a uniformed chauffeur, and in the back sat a man and a woman with the rain pouring on their heads Of course, it was King Alexander and Queen marie—they were soaking, while we could look out at them from the security of a sumptuous Rolls, 'their' Rolls. . . Naturally, we stopped our car with the idea of changing places with Their Majesties. But King Alexander waved us on.

Another affable monarch was ex-King Alfonso. He not only

(Continued on page 44)

How We Speak And Sing

RESONOSCOPE ENABLES VOCALIST TO CHECK TRUENESS OF HIS PITCH AND ALSO TO OBSERVE HIS TONE QUALITY OR TIMBRE

Taking movies of human vocal cords at the rate of 4,000 pictures a second, an ultra-high-speed camera developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories engineers is helping to solve the age-old mystery of how we speak and sing. When its pictures are projected on a screen at the normal rate of only sixteen to twenty-five frames a second, lightning-fast movements of the tiny membranes that give us our speech are slowed down so that their true action is revealed.

STILL SMALL VOICE OF KULTUR

To do this, the subject sits before a 2,000-watt incandescent lamp, overloaded with electric voltage to give it dazzling brilliance. A vessel of water absorbs the burning heat of the light, which a condensing lens narrows to a parallel beam. Then a large inclined mirror directs the illumination into the subject's mouth, where a small dental mirror throws the beam down his throat. While the subject intones a syllable like "ah", his vibrating vocal cords reflect the light back to the dental mirror and through a hole in the large mirror to the camera lens.

WORKS LIKE A SIREN

Besides serving its primary purpose of assisting in the development of telephone and radio equipment that will respond more perfectly to the human voice, the new camera yields vital clews to the secret of our speech. It is the latest addition to an array of modern scientific tools with which a little band of research workers has found out more about our speaking mechanism in the last few years than earlier experimenters had done in centuries. Better systems of voice training for actors, speakers, and singers, and greater enjoyment for their audiences, are among the promises of these surprising new discoveries, says a writer in "Popular Science Monthly".

That your vocal cords work like a fire-engine siren—and not like a violin, as was widely believed by singing teachers and scientists alike—has just been established by Dr. Jack C. Cotton, of Ohio State University. His findings end a controversy that has raged for two centuries or more over the behaviour of the sound-producing pair of membranes stretched across your respiratory passage just behind your Adam's apple, like twin doors in a circular tunnel. The French scientist Ferrin, who in 1741 conferred the misnomer of "vocal cords" upon these folds of membrane, thought of them as vibrating strings bowed by the air stream of the breath. Even to this day, his view has been accepted without challenge by many authorities.

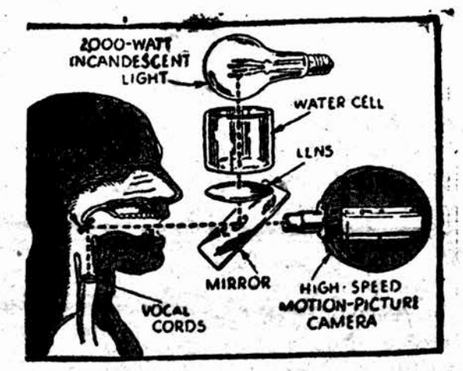
"VOCAL LIPS"

Now it turns out that the vocal cords—"or vocal lips", as Dr. Cotton prefers to call them—act simply as air valves. Delicate instruments for the study of rapid motions show that the membranes open and close in the brief space of one five-hundredth of a second, emitting a swift succession of tiny, explosive puffs of breath. An audible sound results, with a pitch that depends upon the number of puffs to the second—just as in the case of a mechanical siren that passes air through two disks pierced with holes, one fixed and one revolving, to release similar puffs. Thus is produced the basic tone that you can hear in pure form when you hum, and that your tongue and lips modulate, or transform into words, when you speak or sing.

The new picture of the human voice as an instrument like a siren explains satisfactorily, for the first time, how anything as small as vocal cords less than an inch long can call hogs or fill a concert hall. Tones from vibrating strings of this size would be so weak that they would have to be amplified in some fashion before reaching the lips. One suggestion was that hard surfaces like the roof of the mouth act as sounding boards for the voice. Unfortunately for this theory, well-known scientific laws make it possible to calculate that the roof of a baritone's mouth, to respond to the fundamental tone of his high C. would have to be more than four feet long!

BLOW TO OLD THEORY

Singing teachers have cherished the more plausible assumption that the human voice is amplified, and its tonal quality improved as well, in the socalled "resonating chambers" afforded by the nasal passages of the head. Their pet theory received a rude shock when Lucrezia Bori, famous soprano, and other singing celebrities submitted to X-ray tests conducted by Prof. G. Oscar Russell of Ohio State University. High-speed X-ray pictures, taken while they were singing, revealed that they rarely opened the connecting passage from the mouth into these supposedly important air chambers. Further tests show that the nasal passages actually muffle the voice instead of amplifying it and might better be called "sound filters" or "sound modulators" than "resonators". They help pronounce words containing "m", "n," and "ng," and their soft linings may absorb some of the harsher, high-pitched tones, but their effect upon both the loudness and the general tone quality of the human voice appears much less than has been supposed. Bad



FILMING THE HUMAN VOICE: The ultra-high-speed motion-picture camera that photographs the vocal cords in action and "slows down" their movements for study. The drawing above illustrates how the apparatus is arranged for making the movies.

qualities like strident and falsetto tones, good qualities that singers try to cultivate, and the elusive individual "timbre" that distinguishes your voice from someone else's all seem to depend primarily upon the delicate muscles that control the vocal cords and the part of the throat immediately above them.

AUTO-PHONOSCOPE

New knowledge about the voice calls for new training methods, and modern scientific aids are now available to help students. By producing wavy patterns of light upon the window of a cathode-ray tube, a device called a resonoscope enables a singer to check his trueness of pitch and also to observe his tone quality or timbre. With this electrical instrument, a Hollywood voice expert succeeded in raising the voice range of Claire Dodd, screen actress, a whole octave. Radio announcers and singers are also being coached with the aid of an instrument called an "auto-phonoscope", consistingg of a maze of mirrors and lenses set in an angular tube and placed far back in the student's mouth. By watching what happens in the subject's throat while he talks, the teacher can correct muscular mistakes with great certainty. The pupil can see, too, thus aiding his own understanding of his vocal processes.

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THE MIRACLE

(By Miss P. BOMANSHAW.)

It was a hot summer afternoon. Scorching rays of the fiery sun, cracked the ground beneath in dull brown squares, and my eyes ached as they swept over stretches and stretches of dry barren lands.

Turning listlessly a ragged piece of paper that had somehow found its way into my hands, I looked idly at the lines and started.

It was a part of an old foreign newspaper, dirty and creased, but in breathless silence I smoothed it straight and tried to read.

"Dr. Langudakis, a noted physician of Cairo, has announced he is deliberately going to contact leprosy, wait three months for the disease to spread, and then begin treating himself with a serum he has invented."

"He has injected the germs of leprosy into his blood to test a treatment he has invented. He has been experimenting for the last twelve years with a drug, which he believes will successfully kill leprosy germs. When asked why he had chosen to experiment on himself he said:

"To many it will seem useless. Why they will ask does he choose to risk his own life when there are so many afflicted, and yet, the sacrifice is not so great as it sounds. Ever since I began to especialise in the care of lepers, I have been shunned by my friends, and ostracised by Society. People have the same fear of the disease to-day as they had in Biblical times. Perhaps that accounts for the fact that a cure has never been found."

"No one knows the symptoms, the causes, and forms of this slow death better than myself. Who, therefore, could be a better subject for experimentation? If I succeed thousands including myself will be cured. If I fail I will just be another Scientist who....."

And there it ended. Here was I trying to guard myself against a few moments of discomfort, whereas out in the world a man had invited sorrow, disease, pain, nay living death itself with the dim hope of being able to effect a cure. Truly a miracle of generosity and Self-Sacrifice!

I had often been told that man was selfish, heartless cruel. That nobility, affection, consideration, were idle dreams of poets. That the world had no place for them in its busy humdrum existence. And yet here it was. This miracle of our 20th Century which defied all explanation of our would be Practicalists!

Sensational Trials In Burma

CHAPTER I RANGOON SOCIETY

In 1929 Burma was governed by the English. Under the diarchical constitution of 1919 the people's representatives had been given certain powers, but in practice those powers were largely advisory. The two Ministers of the Transferred Side, who represented the legislature, might make proposals, but unless the Governor, aided by his two Members of Council for the Reserved Side, gave his consent, they could not pass into law.

The Governor and his Council of Two looked to Rangoon society,

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., who presided over the Fourteenth Lawyer's Conference held at Mandya last week.

From it they derived the opinion necessary for the formulation of their policy

Now, Rangoon society was wholly English and it was composed of the members of three great clubs, the Pegu, the Boat, and the Gymkhana. Nobody but a European could be elected to these clubs. Wealth or attainments or character was irrelevant; only race counted. Thus, Mr. Lim Ching Hsong's palace and frescoes, his money and good nature did not excuse the fact that he was Chinese. Neither her royal blood nor her beautiful face could qualify the Princess Ma Lat. The two Burmese Ministers of the Transferred Side were not eligible, nor were the Burmese judges of the High Court of Judicature. Mr. Auzam might give a garden party and entertain the Simon Commission, but if he had had the hardihood to get himself put up he would certainly have been blackballed. Even the Japanese Consul was as much an outsider as the rest. All the battleships of his country could not have secured his election to the Pegu Club.

There were three main classes of Englishmen in the clubs. Government officials, officers of the British or Indian Army, and merchants

The officials were mostly persons like myself who had had long experience of all parts of Burma. We knew the Burmese language, we had spent years in remote stations and had belonged to clubs which were not exclusive. I myself had been a member, for instance, of the club at Akyab, which is now one of the air-stations on the London-Melbourne route. There were quite a number of Englishmen there and the club was in no way dependent for its existence on outside support, as was sometimes the case with smaller clubs in less important centres. Certain of the Arakanese gentlemen and their wives, however, were honorary members, were invited to dinner parties and joined in all social amusements. We found that their presence made the club more pleasant, for they were dignified and unassuming people.

I have seldom met an English official who did not speak up for the Burmese. It was one of our common places to call them the most engaging people in the Empire. Some of us had Burmese friends to whom we were sincerely attached.

Sooner or later, when we came on transfer to Rangoon, we found that the Burmese were excluded from Rangoon society. To some of us it was a relief to be in a purely English atmosphere again. You could say what you liked it; it was more comfortable; all foreigners are rather exhausting. But to others this easy line was too unintelligent. We knew that if we cut ourselves off from social contact with the local inhabitants our work would suffer. In the year 1929 it was not possible for an official to refuse to mix with Orientals on equal terms and at the same time to be good at his job.

Why, then, did we not press for the election of suitable Burmans to membership of the clubs? The reason was that neither military nor mercantile opinion approved, so that, even if all officials had voted in favour of such a step, there were not enough of them to ensure the election of the Burmans they proposed.

The attitude of the soldiers and merchants was easy to understand. If officials had many reasons, both professional and sentimental, for wishing to see Burmans in society, the merchants had few and the soldiers had none. I am speaking generally; among both merchants and soldiers there were individuals who were far too intelligent to live happily in a narrow coterie. But the average man's idea of relaxation after work has nothing to do with improving his mind. It is only necessary to realize what sort of business the merchants transacted in order to see their point of view. Their work lay with Indian brokers and middlemen, people who in no circumstances had any claim to social consideration. They did not meet the Burmese, for that race had little or no share in Rangoon commerce. They could make their fortunes without knowing a word of Burmese and without the smallest knowledge of Burmese history or religion. Some of them were not as ignorant as all that, because certain firms had branches up-country, where they extracted timber from the forests. But broadly speaking there was no immediate business reason for meeting socially the upper-class Burmese of Rangoon. As I have said, exceptional men existed, who realized the importance of the constitutional changes which were pending, and knew how to be in close touch with Burmese opinion, but in a general view the mercantile community restricted its circle of friends to the European members of the clubs, and so were badly informed of what was going on.

British military officers had still less motive for taking the trouble to explore beyond their own class. They were specialists in a matter which did not touch Burmese life at all and if they passed three years in Burma without addressing a word to a Burman, that made no difference to their efficiency. Here again there were individuals who had a keen desire for a wider knowledge and experience, and who were as well informed about things Burmese at it was possible to be after a short stay, but for the ordinary officer who spent the day training his men it would have been unspeakably tedious, when he got to his club, to have been obliged to mix with people other than his own countrymen.

So, in effect, the mercantile community and the soldiers asked that they should not be bothered with the Burmese. It was very human, a very understandable weakness, but it followed that their prejudices remained unmellowed by experience. The English, of course, are not the only people with national prejudices. Everybody by nature dislikes foreigners. Orientals, for instance, have found Europeans very dreadful. During the eighteenth century in China visitors from the West were known as the Red Woollies. Their skin reddened by the sun and their comparative hairiness appeared disgusting to the mandarins. Obliged by circumstances to make their closer acquaintance, the Chinese found they had good hearts. It was discovered that a European, in spite of his barbarous appearance, was after all a human being. But the traders and soldiers of Rangoon, under no necessity of pursuing an acquaintance with the native inhabitants, remained darkly in their prejudices and firmly held the Burmese to be an inferior race

The public attitude of the Governor on this matter supplies an interesting commentary. The members of the three clubs were on the Government House list and they received invitations, according to their importance, to dinner, lunch, or garden parties. Now, Burmese, Indian, and Chinese men and women were also invited to such functions and it sometimes happened that a military officer would find himself placed beside an Oriental. Manners would come to his rescue and the encounter would pass off; he might even find that his neighbour was pleasant enough. But nothing prompted him to follow the Governor's example. It was assumed that for reasons of political expediency such people had to be invited to Government House and that the Governor had no desire for his condescension to be interpreted otherwise. Some officials in my time were bold enough to invite Orientals of birth and education to dinner in their houses, but they could not do as the Governor did and invite everybody and anybody to meet them. If they were casual in the selection of their other guests the success of their party was in grave danger. I have noticed the expression of charming bewilderment which comes over the face of a pretty Englishwoman as she enters a drawing-room with her husband on such an occasion. 'Who on earth, George, are these extraordinary people?' No official exposed himself a second time to such ridicule.

THE SERVANT

One of the last houses in the suburbs, before you entered the streets of Rangoon, was the chum-

Mr. Choithram T. Valecha, B.A., LL.B., President of the Sukkur District Congress Committee, who has been returned to the Sind Legislative Assembly, defeating Mr. Mulchand G. Pahlajani (Hindu Sabha), in the Sukkur bye-election, necessitated by the death of Mr. Bhojsingh G. Pahlajani, the late Speaker.

mery in which lived the assistants of that important firm of merchants, Steel Brothers Ltd. The assistants were young men from England, most of whom had not been in Burma for long. Every morning at nine they went down to the office and rarely were home before half-past six That is a very long day in a tropical climate. The young fellows tried to get what amusement they could at the clubs between seven and eight-thirty, at which hour they dined together at their mess in the chummery. On Saturday afternoons they played golf or tennis, and danced afterwards at the Gymkhana Club.

This urban existence concealed

(Continued On Page 54)

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Moors In Spanish War

Mystery Behind Many Headlined Stories Of Atrocities Cleared Up

By THYRA EDWARDS

Shocked by the atrocity stories I read in British, American, and German papers telling of the brutality and rapine of the Moorish legions General Franco at times has been using as "shock troops" in the Spanish Civil War, one of the first things I did when I arrived in that war-torn country a few months ago was to ask for an interview on the subject with Senor Vicens, the noted Spanish educator who is now a member of the "brain trust" of the Loyalist Government.

My request was granted. I went straight to the point.

"The activities of the Moors in Spain have been played up in newspapers throughout the world as a racial matter", I explained. "The stories have told of vicious black men attacking white women and the like. I want to know the truth. Just what is the role the Moors are playing in this war? Have they come into it because Franco has promised them autonomy, or merely as mercenary soldiers? And what is the feeling of the Spanish people towards them?"

Senor Vicens frowned a little. His face, heavily lined and topped with thick, iron-gray hair, betrayed his troubled spirit.

"Those", he said, "are very big questions. But I will try to answer them for you."

Many Types Of Moors

He leaned back in his chair and hesitated for a moment. Then he went on:

"The first thing you must realize", he said, "is that there are many types of Moors. Some of them are very wealthy and live in Morocco's big towns. But many, many are terribly poor. Crops were very bad in Morocco last year and the misery of the people has been terrible ever since. To many of them the war was like a godsend: it meant an offer of work with a promise of pay. Conditions at home were so bad that they were glad to come where there was a chance of food and money.

"The first Moors brought into Spain for this war were already in colonial military formations. They were regular soldiers, ordered by their commanding officers to service in Spain. The chiefs and officers being Fascists, they were ordered out on the Fascist side.

"Though many of them had no particular desire to come to Spain at that time, they had no choice in the matter—any more than any other colonial troops have any choice as to when and where they are to fight. Once in Spain, their officers were reinforced with Fascists for fear of Republican influence.

Enter Mercenaries

"The mercenary fighters came in later. You know, of course, that mercenary soldiering is an old profession among the Moors. They are a fierce, fearless fighting people who for centuries have made a business out of war. They enrolled with the Fascist troops on the promise that whenever they took a village or a town, they would be allowed from two to four hours for free looting, and that when the war was over, they would be allowed to settle on the Spanish mainland.

"This latter promise meant a great deal to them. For years no Moors have been allowed to live permanently on the mainland peninsular of Spain; there has been a tradition of 800 years' standing to keep them out, dating back to the old monarchist wars between the Moors and Spain and the subsequent period of Moorish domination in Spain."

"Doesn't it seem a bit strange", I interrupted, "that the Fascists, who claim to be racial purists, should be bargaining to reintroduce the Moors?"

Senor Vicens shook his head. "It has nothing at all to do with race", he said. "The old wars with the Moors were not racial; they were wars of conquest. And Spanish Fascism is not racist; it is purely economic and political. The Fascists are struggling to maintain feudal concentration of wealth and property on the one hand, and extreme poverty on the other. The Republicans are determined to root out mediaevalism and release democratic forces for progress and development. Education, social reform, and land for the peasants are our chief objectives."

"Why", he went on with a slight smile, "racism in any Spanish group would be a joke. We have mixed with every race in the world. Spain has always been a passageway, a route between Africa and Europe, and Africa and the New World. All races have passed through Spain, and mixed with our people. Even as discoverers we have never had racial consciousness. In the New World the Spanish conquerers mixed at once with the Indians. In Spain nearly all the people have some African or Jewish blood.

"No, the Moorish question is in no respect a race question in Spain. It is a political and religious question. The tradition of hatred between the Moors and the Spaniards dates back to old wars, just as the hatred between France and Germany is based on old wars and the economic difficulties that followed."

Moorish Strength

"How many Moors are fighting in Spain to-day?" I asked.

"There are few—very few", the Senor answered. "About 48,000 Moorish soldiers were brought here, but most of them have been exterminated—mowed down and killed—because they were pushed up to the firing line ahead of the regulars.

—Courtesy: "Tribune."

"The few Moors who are in Spain now are not really soldiers. They are simply adventurers who came from Algiers and the French colonies because conditions were so bad at home. They have no real interest in fighting; they are here for the money and the loot that they can carry home with them."

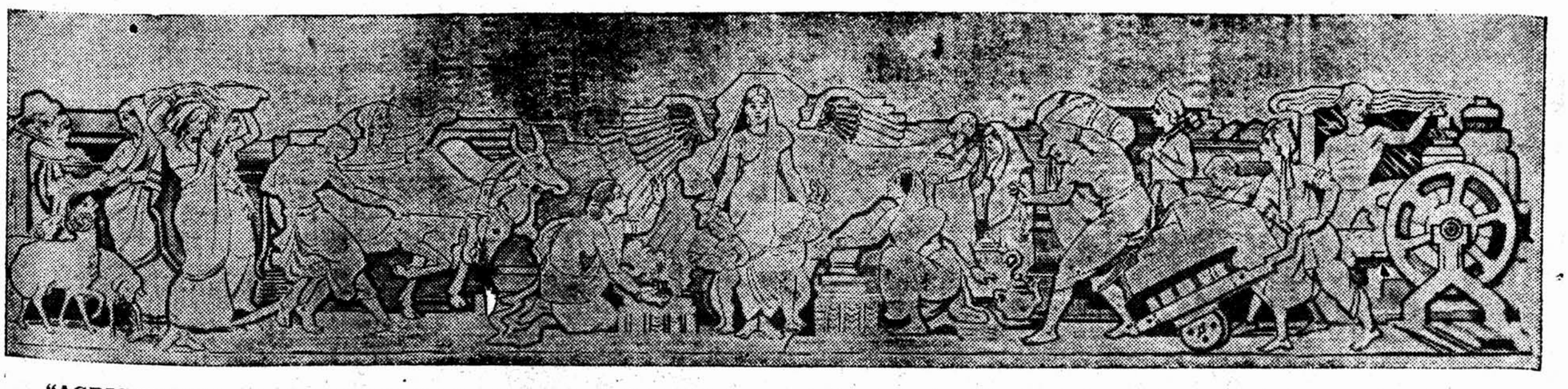
"Is it true", I asked, "that Franco has promised the Moors self-rule in return for fighting on his side?"

"Possibly. However, there are only a few small groups in Morocco politically advanced enough to understand the issue of self-rule, and to put up a fight for an independent state. And these groups were certainly not among the mercenaries brought to Spain for the war."

"What does your party think about granting the Moroccans the right to rule themselves?"

"The Republicans would have granted autonomy to Morocco readily, long ago, except that France would not permit it. France was fearful of the effect on her adjoining African colonies. As soon as Morocco had become an independent state, the French colonies would have demanded their liberation and independence. France was not ready to grant them this, and we were bound to France by a spirit of co-operation.

"Both Germany and Italy", he went on, "are releasing a tremendous flood of Fascist propaganda among all colonial peoples just now. One of our biggest jobs is to combat this "paper war". We have not been able to do much as yet; but we are working. Much more remains to be done. Otherwise, we soon will see the millions of black colonials in Africa surrendering without a struggle to the grasping Fascist domination. Such a step would sound the death-knell of all their hopes for self-rule—all their dreams of eventual independence. We must prevent it if we can."



"AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY" in sculpture designed and carved in stone by Mr. N. A. Dere for the Western India House, Bombay.

Village Uplift And Forest Dept.

(BY D. S. KAIKINI).

Village uplift has been on the lip of everyone some years now and officials and non-officials have been interesting themselves with the uplift work all over India. The task is so stupendous that a fringe of the problem does not seem to have been touched. Years of toil and patient work will have to pass before any real good of a permanent nature in the villages can result. I do not profess, in this short note, to make any suggestions for the amelioration of the 7,50,000 villages of India, but merely to confine myself to the problems of the villages in the midst of the forests or in their close proximity.

UNFORTUNATE VILLAGES.

Instances of some self sacrificing men and women who have voluntarily taken up the work of improvement in villages are many. Some have devoted their life time to this work and yet success has not been achieved. It is now time for all of us to go ahead and bring about improvements in the villages. The more unfortunate villagers are those living in the forest and in its close proximity. Villages near towns receive some attention from the Revenue Department but villages in remote parts where no roads exist and communication is difficult are the ones requiring help from the Forest Department.

We of the Forest Department often visit such villages and are in a position to bring out real improvements. The object of this note is to show how we can be useful to the ignorant humanity in the villages. No real success can be achieved unless our work in the villages is purely voluntary and real interest is taken to know the villagers. Devoted and sefiless work is demanded. When one sees the Kumri Marathas languishing in the remote forest track of the Sharavati valley one need rush to their help. Their poverty, their ignorance, their full adherence and belief in the influence of the evil spirit, insanitary condition in which they live are all problems which require solution at the hands of the members of the Forest Department.

LECTURES FALL FLAT.

At the present moment we go about the villages and collect villagers in one place and give lectures on some aspects of village improvement. We probably tell them too many things at the beginning and repeat the same theme again at the next lecture which probably is given a month later or two months later. The lectures fall flat on them and the simplest of instructions which cost them no labour, no expense, and no worry, are not carried out. Take for instance the sweeping around their dwellings and in front of their doors and along common roads and paths always used by them. One must be ready to take off ones coat and only try to begin sweeping when some of them will turn up and sweep everywhere and the village looks cleaned up. This will be the case only on the day of the lecture and the work later on will not be pursued. The lecturer may come round to the village a second time and find nothing doing. The lecturer will give his usual lectures and go to other villages and include several villages in his quarterly or half yearly reports. On paper it would look that work in several villages has been done and on reading the reports the impression carried is that substantial work is done during the year. Owing to the fact that we are to do this village improvement work under orders we do it. I am not finding fault with any one but with the best of intentions on the part of the lecturer he can hope to do little. This is my personal experience.

SELFLESS WORK NEEDED.

The problems in a village are many and varied. The duties of the Forest Department are to tell people the benefits of forests to the community and how they should be carefully looked after. In addition there are such problems as the improvement of sanitary conditions, explaining the extent to which forest privileges can be exercised, the method of exercising them, collection and method of storing grass, best period for cutting grass for fodder, preparation of compost from waste material, necessity of having cattle-sheds separate from dwellings, protection of forests from fire, tree planting where necessary, bee keeping as an industry, road making in villages, necessity for pure drinking water, planting aloe for fencing instead of destroying young growth for stakes and scores of other minor items, which one can try and get solved by the villagers. But all these cannot be solved by mere lecturing. All that is required is practical and real work done in a spirit of self-sacrifice and with a view to convince and convert the villager to the view point that every thing done is for his own interest and benefit. The average villager is intelligent but lacks in confidence and once he is won over by selffless work —and this takes a long time— half the battle is won.

At present the villagers do not look upon the forests assigned and kept open for the exercise of privileges as a national asset. He thinks that forests belong to Government for their benefit and he has the privilege of drawing from it all material required for his agricultural wants. He also considers that forests like the proverbial milch cow are capable of supplying the perennial wants. He little thinks that trees do not grow as fast as they are cut nor indiscriminate use results in killing the goose that lays the golden eggs but when he finds that the source of supply is depleted he clamours for fresh areas for his wants. How long and how often can the forests supply the wants? He hardly looks beyond his nose and does not worry to think that generations after him will decry him for his wanton use of the forests. Here comes in the role of the members of the Forest Department to intervene and instruct him what is best for him and how best to utilize his forests. It is not intended to show in this note that the forests should never be used but how to make an intelligent use of the wants of the villager.

WASTE OF FOREST WEALTH.

Privileges granted in Kanara are far too liberal. From time to time agitation was carried on for more and more privileges and many were granted. The bonafide agriculturist is allowed to cut green trees of 45 species for fencing, all but 16 species for cattle sheds and houses from open forests assigned to his village. This is quite liberal but has it ever been realised what injury is caused to the very forests from which the above quantities are brought? Stakes are brought every year for fencing round fields during the rainy season. The quantity brought is large and what a waste of material results! The labour involved in cutting and bringing on headloads large quantities during one of the busiest seasons in the agriculturists' life is tremendous and could it not be better utilised in improving his lands if some such scheme of having permanent fences raised by planting aloe fibre plants in some places and by stone walls where practicable? This will help to conserve young forest growth to grow into trees for other utility to the villages themselves and not for the benefit of the department for exploitation and sale. These are matters which cannot be done straight away. I have only shown one phase of the problem. The changes cannot be brought about by official orders but a change in the out look of the people should be brought about, by convincing them by hard facts. Official orders will be taken to mean that their long enjoyed privileges are being transgressed. Here again comes in the role of the members of the Forest Department, to educate villagers and by convincing and persuasive arguments bring about the desired change. There are several such aspects and I shall be content to quote one more. It is enjoined on the villagers that trees cut by them in the exercise of their privileges should be cut level with the ground so that the stool may coppice and give more shoots. This is the only scientific safeguard against entire destruction of forest growth. Yet villagers will never do this simple operation.

Though they know how to trim the stumps—every villager in Kanara is an expert at this, as at one time or the other he goes on forest fellings under contractors—he will not do it, but cut the tree waist high and not only waste the wood so left, but be guilty of killing the tree outright eventually. A forest contractor can be fined for neglect in trimming the stumps, but a villager

(Continued On Page 55)

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ILLUSIONIST OF MODERN TIMES

Labour Indicts Chamberlain's Policy Of Surrender

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P., told a Derby audience that Mr. Chamberlain had become "the most dangerous illusionist of modern times."

In 1935 the Government election manifesto maintained that the League method of collective security could alone save us from war.

Four weeks ago, however, Mr. Chamberlain had finally abandoned that belief, and now every statesman in Europe believed we might be on the brink of war.

"At the meeting of the Labour and Socialist International in Paris in mail week," said Mr. Noel Baker, "I met distinguished leaders from 20 countries. Not one of them doubted that the present dangers were a direct result of Mr. Chamberlain's betrayal of his election pledge.

"Not one of them doubted that the next objective of the Fascist 'axis' was the conquest of Spain and that to this end Hitler and Mussolini had made, since Lord Perth's conversations began in Rome, by far the greatest intervention of the war.

BRITAIN MUST LEAD

"Still more important—not one of them doubted that the present aggressions could be ended and that the danger of general war could be averted if Great Britain would clearly and definitely declare that she stood with all her power behind the Covenant of the League.

"Mr. Chamberlain does not understand the forces that are against him nor the grim designs they have in view, nor the measureless power of the support that would be given by hundreds of millions of people in every country throughout the world to a British lead for the sanctity of international law."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., speaking at Rochdale, said the peaceful Powers of the world ought to join in a calm and clear statement that diplomacy by ultimatum, and aggression by menaces and display of armed force, must cease.

"Let us try to make a fresh start, honesty try to remove legitimate grievances, and then determine to establish the supremacy of the rule of law."

He likened Mr. Chamberlain's fate following the Italian talks to that of the young lady from Riga, who went for a ride on a tiger. They returned from the ride with the lady inside.

GAMBLED—AND LOST

Speaking at the National Union of Clerks' dinner, Mr. Greenwood said the Premier had "mildly gambled with the fortunes of Britain and the peace of the world, and had lost.'

The view that a reconstruction of the National Government with the possible accession of Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberals "would be disastrous to this country" was expressed by Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P., at Motherwell.

Sir Stafford said it was essential to bear in mind that Mr. Eden was just as responsible as the rest of the National Government for the policy regarding China, Abyssinia and Spain.

"What is likely to happen within the next six weeks," said Sir Stafford, "is that interested Conservative politicians will use the very natural and violent reaction of the workers against Neville Chamberlain to help themselves to power as an alternative National Government."

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., speaking at Felling-on-Tyne, said that statements that the French Government has secretly sent aeroplanes to the Republican Government in Spain were wish-fantasies.

"Nothing has been sent," she said. "What has gone over the frontier is a certain amount of artillery, bought, not from France, but in the ordinary way by the Barcelona Government. As much and more was going over to the rebels in trucks at the Hendaye side of the Pyrenees.

"The main danger to the democratic forces is the arrival of the Messer Schmidt aeroplanes. These are the latest German machines. Their arrival shows a change of policy on Germany's part. Hitherto Hitler has only sent third-class stuff, deadly enough."

VIENNESE WALTZ! Courtesy: "Tribune."

BACK TO EDEN'S POLICY

Mme Tabouis On Surrender To Fascist Blackmail

Madame Tabouis, the Paris commentator on foreign affairs, passed judgment on Mr. Neville Chamberlain's foreign policy before he declared it.

In a swift revision of her Penguin book called, "Blackmail or War." out only a fortnight, and partly out of date through Austrian events, she predicts an early return to the Eden policy of firmness to the dictators.

"An opportunity presents itself," Madame Tabouis, writes, "to produce an agreement between Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia which will plainly show tthat the democracies are ready to take up the challenge of the dictatorships.

"It is essential that Britain should not disavow the League of Nations by permitting the conquest of Ethiopia to be recognised at Geneva.

"Mr. Chamberlain seems ready to yield on this point. . . He does not realise, apparently that such a step would mean the suicide of the League."

On Czecho-Slovakia. Madame Tabouis says:

"France will never urge the Government at Prague to yield to German blackmail, even though Great Britain were to favour such a course.

"Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax," she goes on, "are still anxious to postpone the day of reckoning by giving way to Italian and German blackmail.

"They want to gain time at any price, although they must be aware that time is working in favour of the dictatorships.

"Within a few months Great Britain will be bound to resume Mr. Eden's policy.

THE ISSUE.

"Precisely on account of the attitude he adopted in his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain must reacn some sort of agreement with Italy.

"If he fails to do so, he will have to go to the country.

"Any General Elections held under such conditions as these would almost certainly be unfavourable to him, and would no doubt bring Mr. Eden back into office.

"Hitler and Mussolini are therefore forcing the pace."

NAUGHTY HITLER

The present government policy reminds me of a nursery rhyme. "Baa, baa, Halifax, have you any colonies? Yes, Hitler, heil. Hitler, come and take your choice," writes Mr. Strachan in "News Review."

Isn't it time that we exchanged our piece of Brummagem and our bleating sheep for a sterling leader? France stands boldly behind Czechoslovakia, Russia backs her and the representatives of our nation cling to their money-bags while they quaver that fearless, astute Hitler will be good in future! Isn't it more than time that we told the world that the British lion is not a senile politician and that Hitler's next goosestep exercise may result in bombs for Berlin and Berchtesgaden instead of a cracked bleat of "You naughty Hitler?"

MAPMAKERS AND AUSTRIA

The disappearance of Austria is already affecting the mapmakers. At a noted firm of map publishers in Fleet Street one learnt that all their new issues of maps of Europe will show Austria as part of the German Reich. At present all the maps in stock are being hand-painted or overprinted so that Austria no longer appears as a separate country. The changes are, of course, only being made on the political maps.

At a firm of mapmakers in St. James's Street. I was told that the day following the seizure of Austria maps showing the absorption of Austria into the Reich appeared in every bookseller's shop window in Vienna. This map shows the number of Germans living in the outlying States. A request for a copy of the map was sent to Vienna, but no map has yet been received. No alterations are being made to maps in stock until this map has been seen. At another map shop I was told that no alteration was being made to the present stock, but that the new issue would show the extended Germany.

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Buddhism In Ceylon

By K. A. PADHYE

It is a well-known fact that Mahindra and Sanghamitra, son and daughter respectively of Emperor Asoka, introduced Buddhism into Ceylon in the 2nd century B. C. They carried with them a branch of the Bodhi Tree, under which Lord Buddha obtained his enlightenment and planted it at Andradnndpur in the island of ceylon. This tree, which is well-guarded and preserved upto this day, is pointed out to all who go to Ahuradhapur. The majority of the population in Ceylon consists of Buddhists. The religion which is observed by the Buddihists in Ceylon since its introduction by Mahendra, represents the original or prestine type or phase of Buddhism known in later times as Thera-vada or Hinayana. It will be remembered that after the Parinibbana of Lord Buddha, sharp differences arose among his disciples as regards his correct Teachings. A special convention had to be called to collate together all His Teachings for being put into a canonical form.

In the begining of the 6th century A. D. Buddhaghosa, a great Vedic scholar who studied Buddhism under Thera Revat became a Buddhist and went to Ceylon. He wrote learned commentaries on the Tripitakas which are still regarded as standard works by all scholars not only in Ceylon, but all over the world. By his intellectual and spiritual qualities he made such an indelible impression upon the Singhalese Buddhists that he is still regarded as a second Founder of Buddhism in Ceylon. The credit of preserving Buddhism in its original spirit is due in no small measure to the genius of Budhaghosa. Even to this day, his influence is perceptible in the religious observances and modes of life of the Singhalese Buddhists.

Sage Agastya with a 'Pothi' (book on palm leaves) in the Pot Vihara at Pollanaruwa (Ceylon).

COLOMBO.

Colombo is the capital and principal harbour of Ceylon. Singhalese and Tamil are the principal spoken languages there. The river Kalyani runs through the city and joints the Indian ocean. There are four principal Buddhist institutions at Colombo where religious instruction is imparted to boys, viz. (1) Vidyodaya, (2) Vidyalankar, (3) Asokaramaya and (4) Kalyani-Vihar. Each one is in charge of a Mahanayak (Thera) who has under him a number of teachers.

Ananda standing with tears in his eyes on the eve of the Parinibhana of Lord Buddha at Pollanaruwa (Ceylon).

We met a couple of young monks in these institutions who have received their education in Sanskrit and Pali at Benares. We found some of them speaking in Sanskrit fluently. Students from China, Japan, Burma, Indo-China, Siam, Penang, Bengal and other far-off countries come to these institutions to study Buddhism. Most of them after completing their religious studies are ordained as monks.

IMAGE OF BIBHISHAN

The Ven'ble Shri Vajiranama, one of the Maha Nayakas of these institutions is reputed to be a learned Buddhist scholar. The Maha Nayak of the Vihar at Kalyani appeared to be a Buddhist monk of high literary attainments. A small library of Buddhistic works is attached to each and every institution. Stupas of small size are erected in the compound of these Viharas. In the compound of the Kalyani Vihara, a small temple containing the image of Bibhishan, about 10 feet in height, brother of Ravan, was shown to us by the monk in charge of the temple. A special permission of the Maha Nayak is required to open the doors of the temple Bibhishan. He is known among the public at large as a traitor to the country. The readers of the Indian Epic Ramayana are well aware that Rama won him over to his side and after killing his brother Ravan, placed him on his throne.

KELANI SHRINE.

This famous Buddhist shrine is situated on the banks of the Kalyani river and is at a distance of about six miles from Colombo. It is an ancient Shrine where on the night of the full-moon or poya, huge processions of pilgrims carrying gifts of flowers and fruits wend their way. Males attaired in white, and females in delicately coloured clothes and muslim jackets, visit the shrine every month from Colombo and the neighbouring villages. It was rebuilt in 1301 A. D. There is a small Library attached to this institution. The Mahanayak in charge of this shrine is very learned. The temple of Bibhishan referred to above is situated within the premises of this shrine.

ASOKARAMAYA SHRINE.

This great Buddhist Temple is situated on Thimbirigasyaya Road at Colombo. It is quite modern. The Buddhists of Colombo and the neighbouring villages contributed large sums of money to build and beautify it. There are a number of figures of the Buddha, some of which are eighteen feet in height. The frescoes and paintings on the ceilings are well worth seeing. The local artists appear to have made a supreme effort in copying in this shrine the decorations and designs of ancient times with a view to give the visitor an idea of the grandeur of the ancient architecture and the art of painting noticeable in the old temples which were built when Ceylon was at the height of its glory. The Mahayanist inbuence is clearly perceptible in the architecture and painting of this temple which is absent elsewhere in Ceylon. One wealthy Singhalese gentleman con-

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A Study In Trade Recovery

(By N. SREENIWAS)

An economist is said to be a person who knows a great deal about very little, while a financier is supposed to know very little about a great deal. An agriculturist, however, differs from both of them, and professes to know nothing about anything unless it means more rupees for his produce, and prefers to leave all such problems to commercial experts every one of whom is deemed to be a walking encyclopaedia. These funny definitions do seem a bit sarcastic, but they contain some elments of truth. A subject like the recent trade recovery is bound to prove one-sided, if considered purely from an economic, industrial, agricultural, or commercial angle of vision, whereas a consideration based on a simultaneous and a combined wiew of all these aspects will be a very valuable source of enlightenment to us. It is therefore proposed to present the readers with a brief survey of the recent trade recovery considered from all these points of view, both all over the world in general and in India in particular.

MONETARY CONDITIONS.

The effects of the September 1936 three-parties agreement between Britain, France and United States, are more far-reaching than many might possibly imagine. During the great war, United States was the only country to stick to its gold standard, while all the other countries went not only off their gold standard, but had also inflated their currency to finance the war. All the gold began accummulating in the bank vaults of the United States, and the economic structure of many of the countries in the world, was very greatly disorganised. As perhaps many may know, there was an extraordinary fall in the prices of the agricultural products, due to technical improvements, which unfortunately coincided with the industrial depression. Nearly 85 per cent of the countries in the world therefore immediately followed the three-parties conference by depreciating their over-inflated currency, suspending their gold standard, linking their currency to the dollar or sterling, or by adopting similar other devices, over their exchange basis as enabled them to keep its sufficiently under check, Only eight countries nominally retained their former gold level or parity, and even out of this, seven had to introduce some measure of exchange control.

The agreement was thus the cause of a great deal of favourable attainment of international economic equilibrium and a freedom from deflationary pressure. The immediate consequence of the devaluation of the currency was a rise in the prices of the imported products; import duties and other barriers, had to be relaxed, and duties on exports had to be kept under control. Some countries like Switzerland and Italy had not only to keep the export duties under normal control, but they were required to stiffen them to ensure their national supplies of raw material.

In India, the steadying effects of the outside economic conditions, was reflected in the fact that there was little fluctuation in the exchange rates. Prices of raw materials rose, money was cheap, interest rates were low, and business conditions in general showed signs of steady expansion. Bank rate remained at 3 per cent. throughout the period. The value of the currency notes in circulation showed a definite increase of over ten per cent. during the last year as compared with 1929-30. The total value of the cheques cleared through the clearing houses rose by over 26 per cent. as compared with that of 1931-32, while the amount of treasury bills offered for public subscription fell by 33 per cent. during the last year. Besides indicating easy conditions of money, these things show the extent to which we are now gradually learning to rely more and more on credit instruments like cheques.

THE GOOD EARTH: Fruits of a morgue-anatic marriage. —Courtesy: "New Masses."

Industrial Conditions

Just as the monetary conditions in the world received a great stimulus by the tripartite agreement, the industrial conditions in the world were greatly activated by the Lausanne Conference of 1932, which was the precursor of the World Economic Conference in the following June. If one looks at the chart of world industrial production one will be surprised to see how it went on falling down till 1932. In th esummer of 1932, there was a slight revival of business and the trade restrictionism began to abate its intensity. In Britain the effects of the fall in the exchange and restoration of financial solvancy began to be felt. In other parts of the world, liquidation and cost-cutting reached a stage when normal profit-making began to be expected and an optimistic outlook was forthcoming from the settlement of the Reparations problem at the Lausanne Conference. There was recovery in the stock exchange. From this period onwards the industrial production of the world showed signs of steady revival and by the end of March 1937 there was an increase in the world production by about ten per cent. The trade conditions of the world, however had not kept pace with the industrial production and the enormous accummulation of the stocks which had risen to the highest level in 1932, did not thereafter decrease with sufficient rapidity, with the result that both the increase of trade and the decrease in the stocks did not attain the level of 1928-29 even at the end of the last year! These facts evidently show us that the effects of the industrial slump are still to deep to be normalized by mere stabilization of exchanges. Also, from a study of the value of the industrial shares, which is regarded by many as a truer index of the industrial conditions, you will see that after the Lausanne Conference, there was a general rise in the values of the industrial shares. United Kingdom, however, was the only country which was not affected by the general decline of the share values to such an extent as the others, and consequently its share-values rose higher than the 1928-29 level while those of all other countries could not even come up to the level of 1928-29.

In India, the industrial conditions were on the whole better than before. Production in all cases except coal, decidedly rose by not less than 50 per cent. above the 1928-29 level. Sugar production showed the largest increase. The 'share values' of cotton, cement, and tea did not however rise well. Jute shares fared still worse. Cement and coal shares rose by over 50 per cent above the 1928-29 level, but sugar shares showed the best increase in value and rose to over 80 per cent.

Wholesale Prices

A study of the wholesale prices is another very important indication of business activity which we should not forget to study. Their extraordinary fall was the most visible indication of trade depression that we could see, just as their progressive rise from about 1932 shows the returning prosperity. Japan was the quickest country to recover in 1931. The United States and the United Kingdom began their recovery in 1933. France stood however, last in her race for recovery, as it was only in 1935 that she could show any sign of revival in her wholesale prices.

Wholesale prices in India, show that the disparity which used to exist between its industrial and agricultural prices—that is, between its imports and exports—is now slowly but steadily reducing itself. Thus whereas the difference between the falls in the prices of the imported and exported articles was as much as 22 per cent in December 1931, compared with those of two years ago, it was reduced to 4 per cent. in March 1937.

Agricultural Conditions

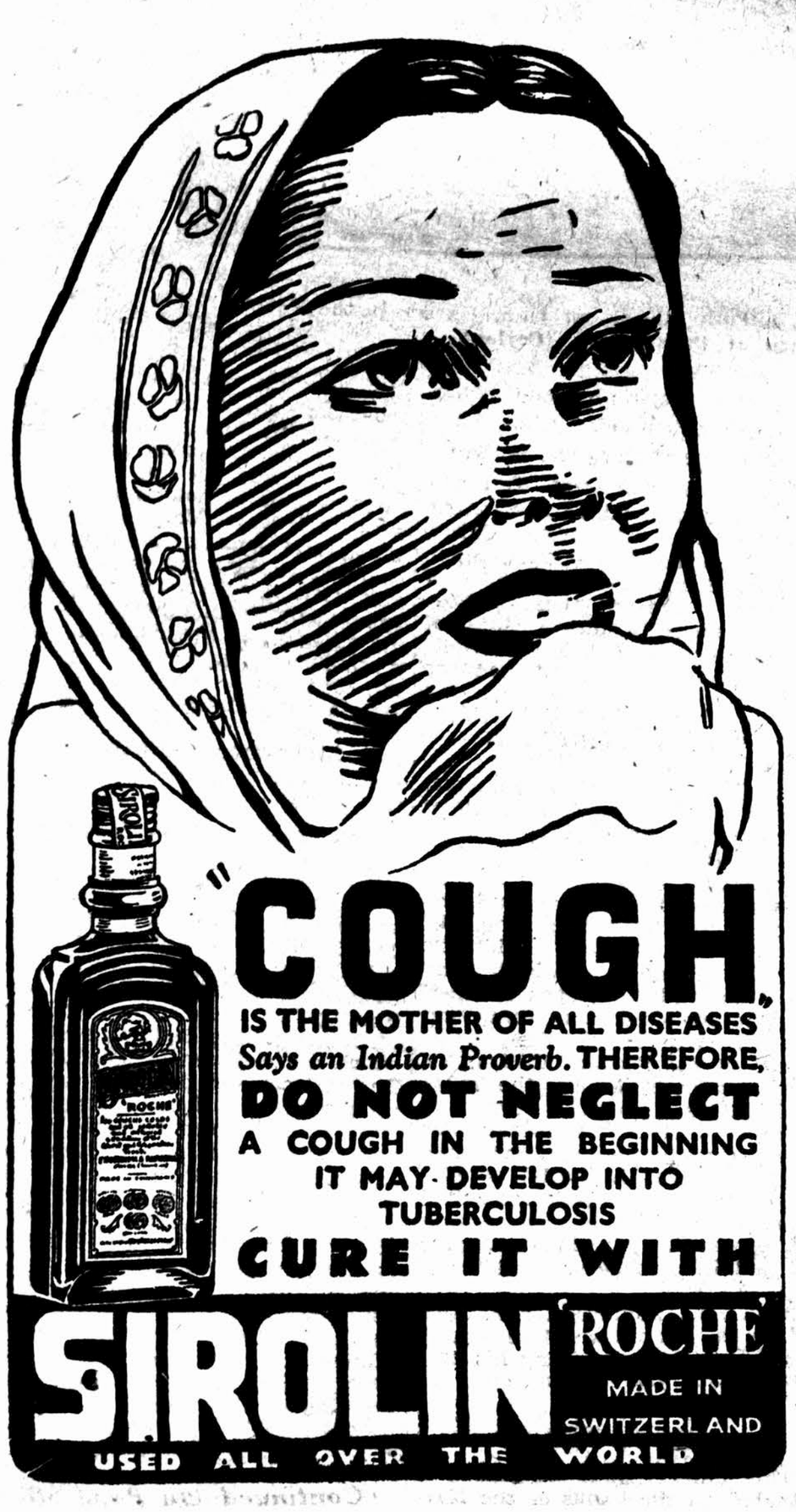
On the agricultural side, the world production of agricultural raw materials did not on the whole show very great rise in 1936. It was only about 10 per cent more than the average of the quinquennium ending with 1929. The stocks of agricultural products also went on accumulating on a heavy scale till 1931-32, and thereafter began diminishing with some rapidity. In 1936, the stocks were still more than 20 per cent above the 1928-29 level.

In India, agricultural prices deteriorated very rapidly till 1931-32, after which all the commodities except tea remained stationary in that level for the next two years. Tea prices recovered in a striking manner in the next year, but the prices in the linseed, raw cotton, ground-nut and rice began their gradual but steady improvement from 1933-34. Jute prices were very late to recover and definite signs of revival could be seen of it only in 1935-36. On the whole, however, none of the commodities could come up to the level of 1928-29. Jute and Coffee prices should now show very good improvement in the near future in view of the recent institution of cess committees for their betterment.

Commercial Conditions

As regards our commercial relationships with the foreign countries, we find that our exports

(Continued On Page 53)



FROM RHINE TO TUNGABHADRA

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn, Lover Of Indian Art And Literature

(By G. M. JADHAV)

Some months ago, I was walking along the banks of the river Tungabhadra, admiring from a distance the ruins of Humpi. I closed my eyes, and in my mind, I saw the old city in all its glory. Then all of a sudden, the scene changed. It was no longer the Tungabhadra that I saw before my eyes, but the river Rhine, along the banks of which I had walked so many times during my student days at Bonn. I saw very clearly the place where Julius Caesar had built his bridge many years ago. I saw the city of Bonn and its surroundings and the famous University. I remembered the day when the first Professor of Sanskrit was appointed at the Bonn University. I thought about the work done by German scholars in all branches of Sanskrit language and literature. I remembered also my dear old friend Professor Hermann Jacobi. How many happy evenings we spent together walking along the banks of the Rhine.

I had with me a book called "An einem Strom geboren" (born near a river). This book "An einem Strom geboren" is the autobiography" of Wilhelm Schmidtbonn. There are 394 pages in the book. Once we start reading it, we do not feel like putting down the book. We begin with the first Chapter "Holzhandler und Rosarzt" (timber merchants and veterinary surgeon). In this chapter we go back to the year 1792 when a Swedish officer called Petersen came to Berlin after the death of King Gustav and decided to take up timber business. In course of time, the descendants of this Peterson became cabinetmakers, but one of them gave up his love for timber and took up the work of veterinary surgeon. This men came to Bonn in 1817 with his Berlin Husar Regiment when the Rhine again became Prussian after the French rule. This veterinary surgeon was the father of Wilhelm Schmidtbonn's mother.

Uncle In India

A man who soon after Luther again translated the Bible in a severe Calvinistic spirit was an ancestor of Wilhelm Schmidtbonn's father. This translator was called Johannes Piscator, Rector of the Nassau University Herborn, where hundreds of students came to study from Scandinavia, Holland, England, Switzerland. France, Bohemia, Hungary.

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn's grandfather came to Bonn as a furrier.

At the age of twenty, Wilhelm Schmidtbonn's father joined the Wetzlar Jager Regiment. After three years, the father returned home and set up his own business and built a new house.

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn had an uncle who came to India as a businessman. Whenever this uncle returned to Bonn, he always took with him many things for Wilhelm and other children. Wilhelm and many people in Bonn were interested in the Indian Ayah, whom the uncle and aunt had brought with them to Bonn to look after their child.

It is perhaps this early association with India that has made Wilhelm Schmidtbonn take so much interest in Indian literature and India.

I hope one day it will be possible to translate Wilhelm Schmidtbonn's autobiography "An einem Strom geboren" into Indian languages. It is a work of art. The hand of the artist is visible in every chapter. We see the growth and development of the young boy Wilhelm. We see him in Bonn playing with other children; we see him on the banks of the Rhine and we see him on the hills and in the fields.

The autobiography is divided into different sections: Jugend am Rhein (Youth on the Rhine). Die Sieben Stadte (The Seven Cities), Die Berge (The Mountains), Theatre (Theatre), Das Meer (The Sea), Das geschenkte Kind (The Presented Child), Krieg (War), Nach dem Krieg (After the War), Heimat (Home), Suden (South).

Lover Of Music

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn was born on the 6th of February, 1876 in Bonn. The boy was interested in music and it is quite possible he might have become a great musician. Music brings to the mind the name of Beethoven about whom Wilhelm Schmidtbonn speaks with great love and affection. Even at this moment as I sit here on the banks of the Tungabhadra and write these lines. I feel I hear Beethoven's sonattas. Let us hope that our countrymen will take interest in Beethoven and his music.

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn went to the universities of Bonn, Berlin, Gottingen, and Zurich and devoted himself to the study of philosophy, literature and art. After this he spent some years wandering in Tyrol and Upper Bavaria and then he began his literary work. From 1906 to 1908 he was at Dusseldorf busy with the theatre work of the Schausplelhouse.

Sympathy For Poor

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn has always felt great sympathy for the poor workers. His stories "Uferleute" (1903), and "Raben" (1904) give a picture of the life of the poor people. "Der Heilsbringer" (The Savior) is the story of a young Rhine fisherman who thinks he is a new saviour of mankind. He induces many people to leave the cities and return to the country. The people feel that they are deceived and the saviour is stoned, he becomes poor and ends as a madman. In 1912 Wilhelm Schmidtbonn wrote "Der verlorene Sohn." (the lost son). In this story the father forgives his son and takes him back again in the home.

Influence Of Nature

It is very interesting to see how great is the influence of the rivers, mountains, and the sea in Wilhelm Schmidtbonn's works. This influence can be seen in his dramas "Der Graf von Gleichen" (1908), "der Zorn des Achilles" (1909), "Die Stadt der Besessenen" (1915), "Der Geschlagene" (1920), "Die Fahrt nach Orplid" (1922). Wilhelm Schmidtbonn has explained in his autobiography the influence of the rivers, mountains and the sea on his works.

The influence of the War is seen in the works "Menschen und Stadte im Kriege" (Men and Cities in War. 1915), and Krieg im Serbien (War in Serbia. 1916) Sensible people do not want war and do not like war. And yet it is one of the strange and peculiar tragedies as well comedies of life that from time to time there is always a war. Sitting here on the banks of the Tungabhadra. I am wondering when the next Great War is going to begin.

Germans And Sanskrit

Many thousands of miles separate the Tungabhadra from the

WILHELM SCHMIDTBONN.

Rhine. And yet there is something that helps us to travel over these miles in less than a second. Thoughts travel quickly. In my thought I am far away on the banks of the Rhine. But in front of me I see the waters of the Tungabhadra. In my imagination, in less than one second, I can see the Rhine. I can translate easily my thoughts from India to Germany. I wish it were possible to translate just as easily German works into Indian languages. To translate German books into Indian languages is, unfortunately, a difficult task. And yet Indians will have to undertake it. German scholars have translated Sanskrit works into German. How many German works have been translated into Indian languages? In India we shall have to think seriously about this matter.

About 140 years ago, the Germans read Sanskrit works in Latin translations. Then the German began to study Sanskrit and translate Sanskrit works into German.

To-day it will be with the help of English that Indians will be able to translate German works into Indian languages. As time passes more and more Indians will know German and then German works will be translated directly from German into Indian languages.

Savitri Captures German Mind

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn has translated many Indian stories into German. In one of his letters Wilhelm Schmidtbonn mentioned that he liked very much the story of Savitri. I have often wondered what would have happened if Wilhelm Schmidtbonn had been born at Humpi near the Tungabhadra, instead of at Bonn on the Rhine. Although Wilhelmn Schmidtbonn has never visited India, from his thoughts and works we feel, as though he has known India and Indian literature very well. What wonder then that he is very much interested in Indian history and architecture? Perhaps Wilhelm Schmidtbonn has pictures of the ruins of Humpi and of various scenes of the Godavari.

I have read the 394 pages of the autobiography of Wilhelm Schmidtbonn. I hope many Indians will read this autobiography and also other works of Wilhelm Schmidtbonn. I mention here his novel Hu Lu which tells the story of a Chinese girl who is brought over to Europe. Hu Lu learns dancing. She becomes a dancer. But we can all feel that her life would be in sadness.

I saw the ruins of Humpi, I saw in my imagination the battle of Talikota which was fought in the year 1565 A.D. I have often wondered how much money, how many lives have been wasted from time to time in wars. If only all this money could have been utilised for some good, constructive work, the world to-day would be quite a different place from what it is. But one knows that this is merely a pious hope. Reality has quite a different story to tell.

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn has always felt for humanity and worked for the good of humanity. We are sure that his works will interest all who wish to study them. They will find that, after all, from the Tungabhadra to the Rhine is an interesting journey and it is worth-while the trouble. The Tungabhadra and the Rhine have been kind and good to me. The charming Tungabhadra will, I am sure, help the people of India understand the beautiful Rhine.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

TUBERCULOSIS

I.

The New Treatment for Tuberculosis and the new Stain for Tubercle Bacillus:—By Dr. J. N. Missra, Specialist in Leprosy and Tuberculosis, Ex-Darbar Physician, Nepal Kingdom. Published by Galleno Pharmaceutical Works, Darbhanga.

The author in his small booklet formulates theories on which he has based his new product called "Hydnoxy Erythrin A and B." This product has given full satisfaction to the author as far as treatment of tuberculosis of any type is concerned.

The book is indifferently printed and got up. It is a reprint from "The Medical Digest" and non-readers of that journal would do well to go through the book.

II.

Medical Inspection of School Children and School Clinic:—Published by the Municipal Schools Committee.

Now that the attention of the public is directed towards carefully watching over the health, general well-being and physical fitness of the children under their care, it is a pleasure to note that the Schools Committee not only considers the attention to the physical well-being of school going children as one of its duties but goes a step further and states that "any such institution which allows the children entrusted to its care to reach an advance stage of ill-health before a proper diagnosis is made, and then institutes treatment for the correction of the condition should no longer be considered to have satisfactorily performed its full obligatory duties."

The practical side of the idea instituted as early as 1913 when Dr. J. J. Cursetji and Dr. A. J. Turner recommended that school-going children of Bombay should be periodically examined and the Corporation undertook the experiment. After that the Medical Inspection Department was permanent in 1921. The further history and the progress of the department has been briefly narrated by Dr. K. J. J. Cursetji in his introduction. Dr. Jivraj Mehta in his interesting and informative article describes a scheme which could be used in India with advantage.

The book contains valuable information on a variety of subjects collected by different authors. The statistics of the diseases of children are collected with great care and trouble and give one an idea of the sincere work done by the Committee.

The parents of school-going children should go through the book and get an idea of the work, as whatever may be the good intentions and efforts of the Committee—they will bear very little fruit in the absence of parents' co-operation and sympathy.

PARSI HISTORY

PARSI PRAKASH: Volume VI. Part 4. (1927-1928). (By Rustom B. Paymaster, Advocate).

The latest publication in parts of this Book of Parsi History is a matter of rejoicing for the community and a matter of congratulation for its author, Mr. Rustom Burjorji Paymaster. The salient features of the publication that strike a careful reader are, its simplicity of diction, accuracy of details and truthfulness of its narrations; and when it is appreciated that all this has been accomplished in spite of countless variety of its subjects, its value is enhanced all the more.

The Parsi Prakash in a veritable book of history which reads like a novel. It is a collection of facts, usual and unusual, ordinary and extraordinary; and the student who is in search about anything Parsi, and looks up these pages, will not be disappointed. A complete enumeration of the subjects included would be too long for a review of the kind we are now composing, but the mention of but a far of them may interest. Herein are gathered together Parsi activities, literary, athletic, musical philanthropic, valorous agricultural, commercial, etc. Every Parsi in whichever part of the world he or she is, owes it as a duty to himself or herself and his or her community to purchase and to possess each one of these volumes as they pass out from the Press to the public under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay.

N. F. M.

"LEFT REVIEW"

Special Far Eastern Number

The February issue of "Left Review," a radical monthly, published from London, is a special Far-Eastern Number with a number of contributions on China and Japan, besides the usual features. "Far Eastern Notes" sent by an observer, "Proteus" from Japan provides some revealing sidelights on the inner conditions of that country. The Japanese people, it appears, are not so enthusiastic about the invasion as the censored press of Nippon would have us believe but the Government are doing their very best to drug the people with jingoistic cant. In "The New Napoleans," Richard Goodman describes an interview he had with General Yang, head of a Chinese Military Mission who was recently in England, and also reviews the present situation in China with special reference to the part being played by Communists in defending the mother country.

India is represented by Ahmed Ali and Mulk Raj Anand, both of whom have contributed a story each. Both "In the Train" and "A Confession" seek to portray facets of Indian life vividly, realistically.

Frank Jackson reviews a remarkable film: "China Strikes Back" which shows the Chinese Red Army (now the 8th Route Army) at work and at play.

SCHEME FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN U. P.

"RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED PROVINCES"—By Prof. B. G. Bhatnagar, University of Allahabad.

Economic and social conditions in Indian Provinces have become so bad in recent years that even sober and hard-headed economic thinkers are tempted to suggest remedial measures which border on the European and which appear to put them out of ease when confronted with difficulties attendant on their actual execution. All kinds of extravagant proposals are made to Congress Ministries who are adversely criticised for not adopting them. They are also attacked for actions which would logically follow the execution of the plans formulated by these very mentors of the Congress. This is clearly the impression created on one's mind by a perusal of the scheme prepared by Prof. Bhatnagar of Allahabad University for the benefit of a committee appointed by the Government of the United Provinces. According to his plan the landlord class, is to be swept off with some compensation, panchayats are to be installed in its place, tenants are to carry on agriculture on economic favour, the surplus village population is to be provided for in new land development and industrial projects to be carried out by Government and increase of population which will undo the work of economic development is to be deliberately regulated by State authority. Compared with this, Prof. Bhatnagar thinks, the scheme of rural development by the U. P. Government. "is conceived in a niggardly spirit" and is impracticable. Nay, further, it is calculated to help Congressmen at the time of the next election! One can see that the Professor finds himself on treacherous ground when he attempts to meet possible objections to his own scheme. Pointing out that debt legislation and other acts of Government have already undermined rural credit, he observes :—"By all means let us try to make credit cheap and safe. But it is not by such heroics as have been adopted thus far that the problem of rural indebtedness is likely to be solved." He expects that his own utopean ideas should be applauded and only flinches from the heroics of the Congress Ministry!! His self-approbation does not allow him to perceive the mutually exclusive and contradictory features of his own plan and he appears to believe that revolutionisation of rural areas according to his special pattern, is a practical proportion!

V. G. K.

BIRTH CONTROL

BIRTH CONTROL, Theory and Practice. By Lieut. V. H. Bedeker, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Retired). Price 12 annas.

Dr. V. H. Bedeker, who is the President of the Birth Control Research Committee, Vile Parle, Principal, Indian Institute of Sexual Science, Bombay, Medical Director Birth Control Centre, Bombay, is the author of a small booklet only 30 pages, but full of information about Birth Control, its theory and practice.

Lieut. Bedeker claims to have had twenty years experience in birth control practice and study. He says that during those twenty years his Birth Control Research Committee at Vile Parle has spent nearly Rs. 60,000 over this research. This, alone, entitles him to a respectful hearing on this important subject.

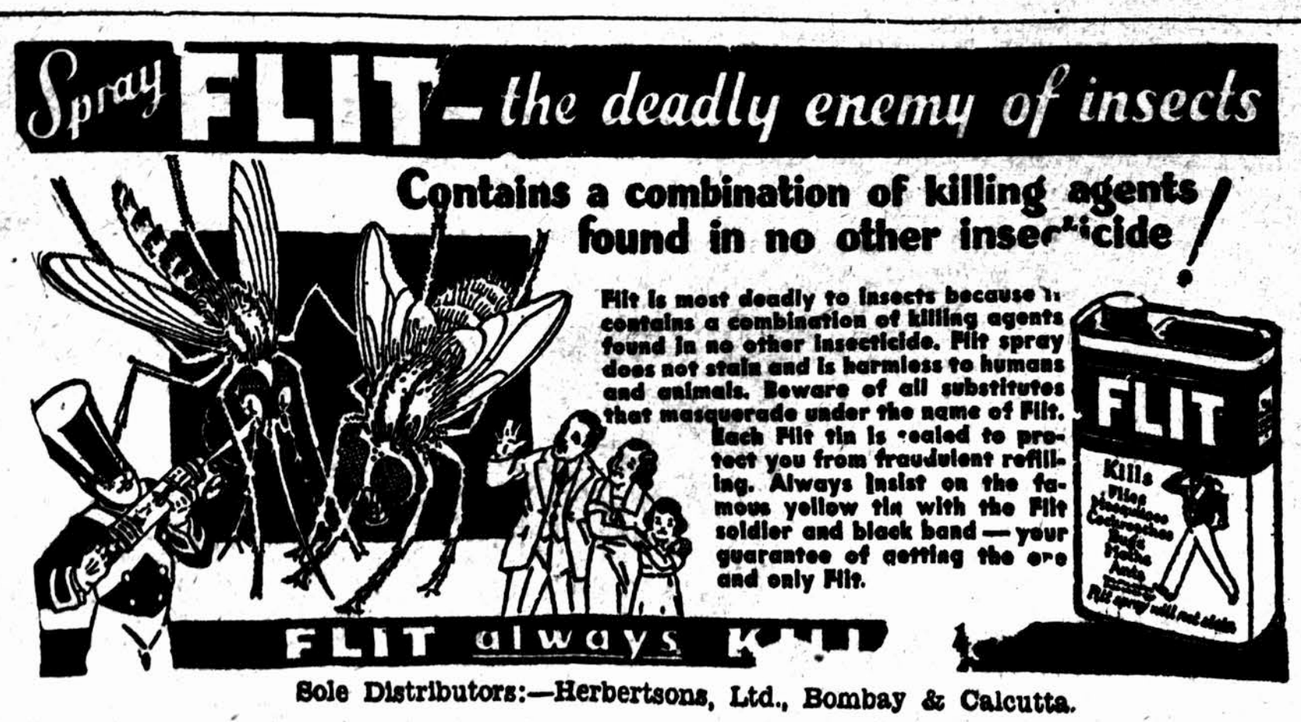
In the booklet under review Dr. Bedeker discusses all the methods in vogue in borth control and comes to the conclusion that most of them are unreliable and some of them positively dangerous, and the only method that he would universally recommend is the internal administration by the mouth of some drugs made into a preparation called "Oral Contraceptive" which he claims is most scientific, reliable and free from any danger.

This discovery, he claims, is the result of the extensive researches made at his Birth Control Research Committee at Vile Parle.

Dr. Bedeker has come to the conclusion that birth control is absolutely necessary in a country like India and he enumerates the many advantages that this method confers.

It is clear that he has carefully studied all the methods advised and used in this practice. His long experience entitled him to be authoritative on the matter. He rejects them all and only recommends his own preparation of Oral Contraceptive. It is a pity that the formula of this preparation is withheld as this gives it the smack of a secret preparation and on account of this may deter many competent practitioners to try it. All he says about this preparation is that it promotes an acid secretion in the female organs which is inimical to conception as it is well-known that an acid secretion inhibits and prevents conception. It goes without saying that if the claims of this drug can be substantiated and recognized, it will be scientific discovery of immense value and withal a simple method that will facilitate the work of birth control practitioners in a manner hitherto undercount.

C.L.D.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ADULT EDUCATION SERIES

THE STORY OF LIFE

Our Solar System

(By PROSCOS)

Our world derives tremendous importance from great Mussolinis and Hitlers who strut about on the surface of our globe, demanding attention and admiration for their mighty deeds of loud words, boombing cannons and unending threats. Our insignificant solar system is not so important in the eyes of the great Universe to which it has a privilege to belong. We occupy a comparatively obscure and out of the way place somewhere in the Milky Way, as we rotate round a focal point which is supposed to be somewhere near the meeting place of the constellations of Scorpio, Ophiuchus and Saggitarus. The centre of the galaxy to which our family belongs is bounded by millions of stars scattered within a gigantic disc. The immensity of the disc can be imagined when it takes two thousand centuries for light to travel along its diameter. Our solar system is belived to occupy a corner on the rim of this immense disc—our Universe. And beyond our Universe there is space and further ahead lie many more universes. We would look boastful therefore, if we conclude that we are a tiny family of ants living in the midst of a gigantic Universe.

Our Solar System, is a fairly large happy family of ten, including Father Sun and Mother Earth, and excluding the Hunting Asteroids. We cannot boast to be very literate family as we do not know if there are other brothers and sisters of ours of whom we know nothing, but who may be found later. The last member of our family was found as late as in 1936. The family of ten have children too—our little Moons, and we shall presently be introduced to the grandchildren. The ten members of our family are the Sun, the Earth, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupitor, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.

Our little family is always on the move, and we are daily supposed to be travelling towards a star in the Constellation of Hercules. Wetravel within the Zodiac and the Sun goes through each of the twelve Constellations in about one month. The other members of the family take their own time to go through the Zodiac. Mars. takes two Jupitor twelve, and Saturn twenty-one years on these regular business trips. The planets perform a double revolution on the journey through the Zodiac. They go round the Sun along an elliptical orbit and they also rotate on their own axis, something far more permanent and dependable than the Berlin-Rome-Tokio axis.

All About Sun

Our father Sun is an insignificant star of very low magnitude. Had we been members of another stellar family, we could not have even seen it without the aid of a powerful telescope. It is yellow star be longing to the class G. The temperature of its Photosphere— the covering layer of the orb is 6000 degrees centigrade. It is composed of enormous layers of hydrogen, helium, carbon, oxygen, sodium, calcium, iron nickel, copper, zinc and other metals. Let us hope there is no gold on that hot surface to lure our Imperial masters. The Sun is 870,000 miles in diameter, and its mean distance from us is about ninety-three million miles. The volume of the Sun is a million and three hundred times whilst its mass is only 332,000 times that of the Earth. The density of the Sun 14, whilst the gravity of its surface is 28 times more than that upon the Earth. The Sun rotates on its axis in 34 days at its poles, and 24.7 days at its Equator. Thus it is not a solid, but a gasseous mass.

The Sun is the source of all light, heat, and energy for our Solar System. It radiates from each square yard of its surface 70,000 H.P. of its energy of which our Earth receives only one on half H.P. per square yard of the Earth's surface. Yet each of our warlords receive about 160,000 H.P. of the Solar energy, by which to spill war, gloom and destruction on this planet.

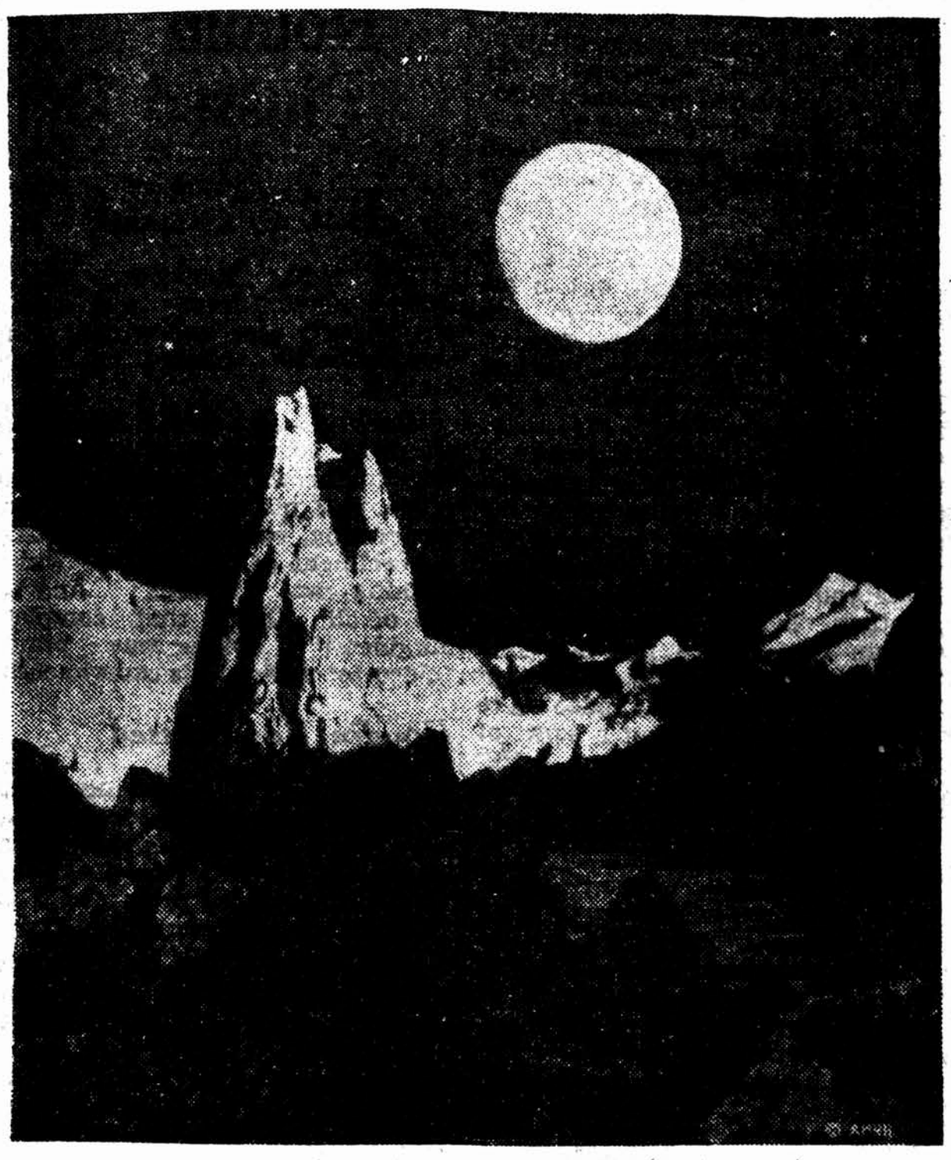
Only a portion of the Sun is visible to the naked eye, it is the Photosphere. Some of the spots upon this surface are 50,000 miles in diameter. The sun spots appear at regular intervals of eleven years and they are believed to be cyclones and tornadoes on the surface of the Sun. They cause "magnetic storms" on the surface of our Earth.

The Prominences and Chromosphere are remarkable features visible to us during eclipses. The eruptive prominences are "large masses of highly rarified, glowing gas." They rise like tongues of flames at a velocity of hundreds of miles per second. The quiescent prominences die like waves on the solar surface and appear like an oil tank in flames.

Mother Earth

Considering the importance of this planet for us, it will be dealt with in greater detail in our next article. The earth is an irregularly surfaced solid globe of matter, eight thousand miles in diameter. It is spherical in form and its diameter is 26.7 more than its diameter at the poles. Its mean density is 5.5 and its total weight is 6 by 1021 tons. The temperature increases about 1 degree C. for a descent of every fifty feet. It is however prevented from becoming liquid at the interior on account of the tremendous pressure of the surface towards the centre. The Earth moves round the Sun in 365 days and five hours at a velocity of 18.5 miles per second.

The Moon was perhaps flung away from the Earth due to its swift rotation round the axis. It is 240,000 miles away from us and moves round us in 27 days and 8 hours though the time between one new Moon and another is 29 days and 13 hours. The diameter of the Moon is 2163 miles and its mass an eight of the Earth. Bodies weigh much less on the Moon as gravity is only a sixth of that on our surface. The phase of the Moon depend upon its position with relation to the Sun, as the Moon is a dark opaque globe shining by borrowed light. We never miss to see the Man in the Moon, as the orb presents to us its same side and therefore we see the spots which are really a range of extinct volcanoes. We can never see the other side of the Moon as it rotates on its axis at the same rate at which it rotates round the Earth. The Moon is now dead, it has no atmosphere, and its surface is no more exposed to erosion and the action of air, rain, water and snow. The rays of the Sun fall full on its surface continually for about fifteen days and the land scorches with a temperature almost at boiling point. Then night follows for another fifteen days and temperature falls hundreds of degrees below freezing point. There can be no life on the Moon, as we understand it, as there is no water or atmosphere on the surface. Man may conquer space, and reach the Moon but it is unlikely that Imperialism can find any hospitable abode beyond the Seven Seas.



EARTH FROM THE MOON: Painted by Howard Russell Butler, N. A., with the co-operation of Prof. Henry Norris Russell, Director of the Halstead Observatory at Princeton.
—Courtesy American Museum of Natural History.

The other planets are like our Earth. They revolve round the Sun following an elliptical course as they rotate round their own axis. The planets whose orbits are smaller than that of our Earth are called Inferior Planets. They are Mercury and Venus. The rest are Superior Planets and their orbits lie outside our own.

Mercury

Mercury is 3009 miles in diameter with a density of 4.5 and a mass .05 of our Earth. It moves in an eccentric orbit so that it is less than 29 millions of miles when near the Sun and more than 43 millions of miles when away from it. It completes its year in 88 days. This our younger Messenger of Wisdom is too near the Sun to allow us a glimpse of its existence with the naked eye, but the telescope reveals that it has its phases and shines by borrowed light. Like the Moon it has no atmosphere and therefore life is unlikely to be found there.

Venus

Venus, the brightest jewel in the Heavens, known also as Hesperus or Lucifer is 7701 miles in diameter. It is 67 millions of miles away from the Sun and completes its year in 7.4 months. Its mean density is 4.9 with a mass 0.81 of our Earth. The planet is surrounded by a dense atmosphere and this prevents a detailed investigation. Life is likely to thrive on it, and in the absence of glaciers, vegetable and animal life can survive on its surface.

Mars

Mars is believed to contain human beings far more advanced than we are. It is 4339 miles in diameter and is 141½ millions of miles away from the Sun. It is only 35 to 60 millions of miles away when nearest or farthest from us. It completes the year in 22.6 months and rotates on its axis in 24 hours 36 minutes. Its mean density is 3.58 and its mass 1.1 that of our Earth. Mars will appear as a very light red star in the Heavens in 1939 and will bring War? It is believed that Mars is covered with snow in winter which melts away under the rays of the Sun. The canals of Mars were first discovered by Shiapperali in 1877. There is nothing to suggest that these are not natural, but are constructed by some human intelligence. Two other important features of Mars are the lake Solis Lacus and a triangular dark spot called Syrtis Major. Considering its red colour the planet is supposed to be a barren desert; but there are certain blue-green objects on its surface which are often believed to be seas. The

(Continued On Page 52)

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MEDIUM'S AMAZING EXPLOITS

Alexandre Dumas, Robert Houdin And Chopin Non-Plussed By Mystery Man

The exploits of mediums and their imitators fill many volumes. The book that would include all such romantic and unromantic adventures has never been published. No author would essay to write it, no printer would attempt to bind it. But supposing this were accomplished by some prodigious effort, there could be few chapters more remarkable than that which would tell of the eccentric experiences of Alexis Didier.

To the present-day Occultist his name is quite unknown, but in his time he gave seances to men as distinguished as Alexandre Dumas, the famous novelist, and Robert Houdin, one of the world's greatest illusionists (who said "If there were anywhere in the world a trickster capable of performing such marvels, he would puzzle me a thousand times more as a trickster, than does this mysterious being you have just shown me"). Another convert—the composer Chopin—was, indeed, not only converted by Didier to a belief in psychic things, but was indebted to him for the recovery of a sum of no less than 25,000 frans. But more of this story later, writes the Editor of "Prediction."

The school of mediums to which Didier belonged is entirely different from those of our own time. His phenomena were produced in a somnambulistic state. Before any supernormal occurrence could take, it was necessary for Didier to be "magnetised," and for this purpose he was always accompanied by M. Marcillet, who made the necessary passes.

Once in the mesmeric condition, Didier could read, when blindfolded, the contents of closed books at any page chosen by his examiners, or play ecarte with the cards "face downwards," or project his vision to a distance so as to give an accurate description of incidents transpiring in space.

Of Didier no less an authority than Dr. Eugene Osty has declared "he was dowered with the most powerful talent for paranormal knowledge of which we have been left precise documentary proofs."

Now it is easy for a stage magician to baffle a group of business men, however critical, by his sleight of hand, but we must when we read the testimony of no less an authority than Robert Houdin, who was accepted as "the king of Conjurors."

Someone remarked to Houdin that Didier's psychic feats were very much like the famous illusionist's tricks. "Ah, Monsieur," replied Houdin, "only to a man who doesn't know anything about it! But a professional! Remember this, all my cards are doctored and prepared. Often they are of different sizes or at any rate cleverly arranged. Besides, I have my signals, my telegraphic systems.

"But here, Monsieur, 'virgin cards," which I have just taken out of their case and which the somnambulist could not have studied.

Moreover—and this is something we never go wrong on—the difference in the way of handling the cards, that utterly naive way of performing, compared with that concealment of operations which nothing can disguise! And on top of all this, that complete blindness!" (Didier was blindfolded for most of his experiments).

Houdin Non-Plussed

Thus was Houdin convinced. He made his confession some time after attending a seance where Didier and he played perhaps the most bizarre game of cards that has ever been witnessed.

The medium's eyes were well wadded with pads of cotton and covered with bandages. Houdin drew two packs of cards from his pockets wrapped in their original wrappers and with the tax stamp still unbroken, shuffled them, and asked Didier to cut

He did so. Houdin laid out five cards before his opponent, retained five for himself, and was about to pick them up when Didier said, "It is no use; I've won the vole" and named the 10 cards which still lay on the table face downwards! Houdin, obviously non-plussed, began again. Ten new cards replaced the first set and Houdin exclaimed, "I'm discarding."

And then this conversation ensued:

"Why are you keeping those two cards and such a little trump?"

"Never mind; give me three." "Here you are."

"What are they?" Houdin asked, covering them with both hands.

"Queen of Diamond, Queen of Clubs and eight of clubs."

"Hurry now let us have a third round."

The same accuracy, the same infallibility.

We examine them in our turn, and what do we see? Houdin stares at Alexis with the remarkable eyes for which he is famous; he changes colour and becomes livid; a sort of nervous movement contracts his features; then, with the passionate enthusiasm of an artist who meets his master:

"What is this?" he cries, "Where are we? This is magnificent!"

Then, as sometimes happens in the Chamber after a particularly moving speech, the seance pauses for a moment, necessarily suspended.

It begins again. Houdin, having freed the somnambulist from the useless bandages, draws a book from his pocket and asks him to read the eighth page, at a certain indicated height. Alexis sticks a pin two-thirds of the way down the page and reads: "After this sad ceremony . . ." "All right," says Robert Houdin. "Let us look." Nothing of the sort on the eighth page, but on the next page, same position, we read "After this sad ceremony." "That will be enough," says Houdin. "What a marvel!"

Houdin's Own Account

The above is taken from a contemporary record, but here is Houdin's own account of another seance which occurred shortly afterwards:

"This is what happened, and it will be apparent that no 'subtleties' could ever produce the effects I'm about to recount.

I broke open a deck brought by me, which I had marked on the envelope so that it could not have been exchanged for another . . . I shuffle . . . It is my deal . . .

I deal with all the precautions known to a man who is master of his art. Worthless precautions! Alexis stops me, and pointing out one of the cards which I had just laid on the table before him:

'I've got the king', he tells me.

'But you don't know anything about it, because the top card hasn't been turned up.'

'You'll see,' he replied, 'go ahead'. Actually I did turn up the eight of diamonds, and his card was the king of diamonds. The game went on in the oddest kind of way, for he told me the cards which I would have to play, "although my cards were bidden beneath the table and held tightly between my hands." As each card was played, he would play one of his without turning it over, and it would always be found to be of the suit I myself had played.

Consequently I came away from the seance as astonished as I could well be, and persuaded that "it is quite impossible that chance or sleight of hand could ever bring about results as remarkable as these."

Chopin's Adventure

Remarkable as these experiences were, Chopin's adventure was still more astonishing.

Two friends of his, having learned of his straitened circumstances, sent him an envelope containing 25,000 francs. The money was received by the hall-porter of his house, who inadvertently, or otherwise, placed the envelope under a glass dome covering the clock. Nothing more was said about it, and it appeared to have slipped her memory.

Chopin's kindly friends were naturally anxious when they received no acknowledgement, and the agent to whom they had entrusted the delivery of the money no doubt felt that his personal honour was suspected. In despair he sought out Alexis Didier, hoping that his supernormal faculty might provide a clue to the whereabouts of the missing envelope.

Medium's Wonderful Vision

The clairvoyant immediately described the visit which had been paid to Chopin's dwelling-place, recalling how the money had been handed over to the hall-porter there. He described correctly how she received the package from the hands of the messenger and told him she would take it upstairs to Chopin immediately, but in fact she retraced her steps downstairs without having delivered it to its addressee, who did not learn anything at the time of the event.

This was as far as the clairvoyant could go on that occasion. To trace the missing package it would be necessary, he said, to contact some article that had been 'magnetised' by the woman in whose hands the packet was last seen.

Accordingly, a lock of her hair was later given to Didier who then asserted that she had placed the sealed packet in a small piece of furniture by her bed, that it was still in her house and still unopened. The messenger immediately returned to Chopin's home and confronted the lady. The package was, found in the place described and thus at last sent forward to its true destination, through the intervention of a clairvoyant.

Chopin's own convictions are best indicated by a letter which he wrote at the time:

I am so stunned that I am almost losing my mind. How can

(Continued On Page 46)

Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil presided over the Silver Jubilee celebrations of N. G. Rao's Tailoring College.

BRING ART TO THE PEOPLE

By D. G. VYAS.

Exhibitions and their Limitations — Budding Generation and Art — Bombay a Centre of Cultural Intercourse — School of Art and Its Art — Gayan Uttejak Mandal — Art Belongs to All — Trend of Art — Movements — Folk Songs and Music — Dramatic Union — Decadence of the Theatrical Art — Stage and Lingua Franca.

Bombay was rcenty fortunate to witness about half a dozen of exhibitions of pictorial art—Indian, European and Asiatic. Exhibitions which are indispensable to the growth of art, should be organised in a more careful and judicious manner. The area within Fort has become a favourite centre for exhibitions. Pictorial art, unlike other arts, is least appreciated by people. A scheme to hold exhibitions occasionally in other parts of the city as well as suburbs will induce art-lovers to visit them and will thus, succeed in creating public interest in art. Buildings of schools and colleges during vacations and public halls can be utilised for such purposes.

Admission, Guides And Parties Of Students

Admission to exhibitions should be as cheap as possible, if not free of charge. Facility by way of guides who can explain, to visitors, excellences of exhibits is of supreme importance. In order to make the budding generation art-minded parties of students should be encouraged to visit exhibitions. supply of necessary information in vernaculars in addition to English and sale of reprints of the best works at cheaper rates will prove more interesting to visitors.

Bombay — A Centre Of Cultural Intercourse

Bombay being a premier city in India, a stronghold of education and the Gateway of India enjoys the reputation as a centre of cultural intercourse. Glory of the city is enhanced by the presence the school of Art. The school has built its own traditions which are clearly maifest in the works of numerous artists produced by it. The art of an artist is likely to stagnate and even shrink if he does not keep himself in touch with trends of art of other countries. Artists of Bombay are far better off in this respect than those of smaller towns.

Exhibitions And Quality Of Art

Art cultivated by the School deserves more encouragement through exhibitions organised by local efforts but it does not imply exclusion of foreign art. Exhibitions organised by or on behalf of artists of other countries may not have any choice other than the area within Fort, but publicity through the vernacular press in addition to the English press will make them more attractive. Success of an exhibition of art can be measured, to some extent, by the range of its accessibility to people.

Gayan Uttejak Mandal

The Mandal marks the inception of the art-movement which was inaugurated during the latter half of the nineteenth century by some of the Parsi gentlemen who were pioneers of modern Gujarati stage. An institution like it should be esteemed as a specific legacy of art inherited by the present generation from its founders. A move to reorganise it deserves sympathy and support of the art-loving public. Multiplicity of music-circles reflects increasing interest of people in the art. Music is a proud cultural heritage of India and every effort to popularise it should be regarded as a great national service.

Art Belongs To All

"Art especially music, cannot be the monopoly of the leisured few or the rich. It is a national heritage and therefore belongs to all." This is one of the fundamental principles of art emphasised by His Highness the Maharanasaheb of Dharampur whilst speaking on the occasion of the variety entertainment organised by the Mandal. Every art-movement should be based on this principle. Popular interest in music is not scanty but it should not be superficial either. The trend of modern art-movements is to foster popular taste for classical arts, but the musical art of people still remains an unexplored field.

Musical Value Of Folk-Songs

Folk-songs, songs adapted to auspicious occasions and festivals, those sung in temples and by minstrels, devotional and didactic poems of poets and saints as well as Vedic hymns have undoubted musical values. Poetical aspect of Folk-songs has begun to engage attention of the literacy conferences, but the musical aspect has, so far been sadly neglected inspite of the fact that the appeal of poetry is vitalised by its music.

Dr. Bake's Mission

Dr. Bake of the university of Oxford has begun to study, in the south, music of India in all its aspects. His mission should inpire local talent to undertake similar inquiry in various provinces. Music, besides its classical forms has immense scope for research, analysis and appreciation. An enquiry like it cannot be eschwed on archaeological grounds. To make classical art accessible to the poor is desirable but to make art of the poor accessible to all is more desirable. No art-movement can be complete unless it is comprehensive.

Dramatic Union

Inauguration of the "Dramatic Union" signifies living interest of its organisers in the theatrical art which has been waning since the advent of "Talkies". Though the sphere of the activities of the Union is restricted to the Marathi stage only, a well concerted movement embracing the marathi, Gujrati and Urdu stages is absolutely necesary to rescue the art before it is wrecked. Strenuous efforts are made to revive other arts but the theatriical art is unfortunately threatened with decadence.

Aims Of The Union

The Union has secured co-operation of some veteran artists and intends to stage short plays. Staging of plays appears to be the main if not the sole object of the Union Its importance to the movement cannot be denied, but there are other approaches to the problem which, at the same, cannot be overlooked.

Stage Versus Screen

Screen which has restricted the sphere of influence of the stage, can never replace it. Ephemeral arts like music, dancing and drama have more spiritualising values on account of the presence of executants before the audience. So long as reality in art remains the ideal of Indian art, the theatrical art cannot become extinct. From the standpoint of Indian art distinction between stage and screen is of a fundamental nature. Screen as one of the modern scientific curiosities has captivated the imagination of play-going public but if properly utilised and appreciated it has, besides providing recreation, enormous scope for development. Intelligent discrimination between stage and screen will ensure better future for both. To educate art-loving public should be one of the main objects of art-unions. An art-movement should essentially be a mass movement.

Existing Theatres

Locality of Grant Road popularly known as 'Play-house' became a theatre-land during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Similarly the area beyond Crawford Market and within Fort was another favourite site for theatres. A few theatres came into existence in other localities also such as Kalbadevi Road and Girgaum. But the majority of them has been transferred into cinema-theatres. Though the city has been expanding at a rapid rate, no attempts are made to promote the growth of theatres for dramatic art. Cinema-theatres, on the other hand, are multiplying day by day.

Need Of New Theatres

Location of theatres in different parts of the city easily accessible to their play-going residents should be insisted upon by every revivalistic movement. No art-union without financial facility can venture to construct new theatres on modern lines but well-to do art-lovers and Municipality are in better position to undertake such an enterprise which will prove conducive to cultural reorganisation—a long felt need—of the city.

Medium Of Expression — Plays And Artistes

Introduction of Hindustani as a medium of expression on the stage in addition to local vernaculars is sure to be appreciated especially when efforts to evolve a lingua franca for the country are in full swing. Training of artists in various arts necessary to the stage, quality of plays, and hours and duration of performances are equally important questions which cannot be ignored by dramatic unions.

PROVOCATEURS IN DUBLIN?

Dublin detectives investigating the recent "confiscation" by armed men of the "Queen Victoria" film are not satisfied it was the work of the illegal Irish Republican Army. In official Eirish circles the raid on the cinema is rumoured to have been a deliberate attempt by "interested parties" to "spike" the success of De Valera's plea for the abolition of Partition. Publicly made in Dublin last week was the accusation that Orange Agents Provocateur are behind many of Belfast's recent outrages in both Nationalist and Loyalist districts.—"News Review."

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De Valera Appeals To The World

Ireland Is One And Indivisible

The Taoiseach spoke on the Radio in Mail week to Irish exiles in the United States and elsewhere.

His message was delivered in the Dublin studios of Radio Eireann, where, after Mr. de Valera was introduced to his American listeners, the National Anthem was played.

Mr. de Valera spoke in Irish and English for fifteen minutes and the broadcast concluded with the playing of the National Anthem.

Speaking in English, Mr. de Valera said:—

"On former occasions like this I took the opportunity to report to you from year to year the progress made towards the national objectives which we were originally elected to secure. During the year that has passed we have had a general election. The people confirmed their adherence to our programme, and so the march towards complete national liberty, better relations with our neighbour, a balanced economic development, and a juster social sytsem is being continued without interruption.

The Constitution

"The outstanding event of the year was the adoption by the people of a Constitution based on their own Christian conception of life, embodying their own political social and cultural ideals and providing the framework for future development in accordance with the national genius and tradition.

"It aims at reconciling individual liberty and the toleration of differences of opinion amongst the citizens with the democratic sovereignty of the people and the common good. It permits a freedom of thought and action which is possible only if it be intelligently exercised and is not abused.

"The fate of democratic institutions in other countries warns us that if such institutions are to survive discipline is necessary.

"It must be exercised voluntarily by individuals and groups upon themselves, or the State must in the last resort step in to impose it. The Constitution of Ireland recognises this fact and gives to the constituted authorities—the National Parliament and the Government—the necessary adequate powers.

"By entrusting these ultimate powers to the elected representatives the Constitution brings home to every citizen the importance of choosing his representatives with deliberation and care.

London Talks

"Another important event which you may wish me to speak about was the opening a couple of months ago of formal negotiations with the British Government, with a view to settling the chief outstanding matters in dispute between the two countries.

"These were Partition, the occupation by British forces of certain defence positions in our ports, the financial dispute, and the discriminating tariffs imposed by Britain on Irish produce entering the British market.

"What will be the result of these negotiations it is impossible at present to say. But one thing is already clear, that the ending of Partition cannot find a place in any agreement it may now be possible to arrive at.

"I feel it is necessary to repeat, therefore, what I said on my return from London a few weeks ago, that any agreement which leaves our country partitioned can be only a partial agreement, and that at most it can be but a step towards those good relations between Ireland and Britain which are desired by the majority of the people in both islands.

"I do not wish to make light of any accommodation that it might be possible to reach in regard to finance or trade, or to belittle the healing effect which the return of our ports to Irish sovereignty would have, but no agreement on these matters, even if the terms were universally acceptable, could satisfy our people.

"I Appeal To All"

"So long as Partition continues there will remain an open wound—a bitter reminder of the past and a point of danger in times of crisis. Everyone who desires goodwill between Ireland and Britain must deplore this situation. And to-day, I appeal to all who may hear me, and especially to the millions of our race scattered throughout the world—to all who glory in the name of Ireland—to join with us in a great united movement to bring it quickly to an end.

"The division of Ireland into two political units rests on no real ethnic or geographic basis. The area cut off corresponds to no natural historical entity. Partition was created by an Act of the British Parliament some eighteen years ago—a purely artificial and arbitrary creation. The majority of the people of Ireland had demanded the right to govern themselves. A minority preferred to be governed from a central parliament in London. The latter, relatively in greater numbers in Belfast and its neighbourhood, had sufficient influence in Britain to cause to be cut off and given to them the largest area which they could hope to hold with a stable majority.

"The area cut off comprises six North-Eastern counties. It is not the province of Ulster, but only six of Ulster's nine counties. So that the historic province of Ulster as well as Ireland is partitioned. In the province of Ulster as a whole the Belfast party could not secure a majority.

"Even in the Six Counties they are a local majority in half the area only. And so we have it that those who cut themselves off from the Nation rather than accept the rule of the majority want to be allowed to rule the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, the constitutencies of South Armagh, South Down and South-East Down, and the city of Derry, in all of which there are majorities which resent bitterly the regime imposed upon them and object to being detached from the rest of their nation. Such an injustice surely cannot last.

"One Irish Nation"

"Those who would excuse the partition of Ireland try to pretend that there are two Irish nations. That contention is plainly absurd. In the Irish nation there is a diversity of political opinions, it is true; in it there is an admixture of blood, as there is in England, France, Germany, and every other nation in the world.

"But there are no more two Irish nations than there are two English, two Scotch, two Welsh or two French. There is one Irish nation, and that nation claims sovereignty over the whole of its historic territory.

"You, who are celebrating the National Festival to-day, it is not of the twenty-six counties of Ireland that you are thinking, it is Ireland as a whole.

"As I said in the beginning in Irish, can you think of Ireland to-day and of its Apostle without thinking of Antrim, with Sliabh Mis, the scene of St. Patrick's novitiate as a youth, of Down, with Saul where he entered upon his missionary labours, Armagh which he made his primatial See, Downpatrick where tradition has it that his bones lie with those of Columcille—a name which inevitably reminds you of Derry.

"For fifteen centuries these places have been held sacred by successive generations of Irishmen. What sort of Irishman must he be who would say that these places must be Ireland's no longer?

"Will not every one of you who are listening to me—every one of our race here in Ireland and beyond the seas—pledge yourselves on this St. Patrick's Day never to rest until all these holy places which have been cut off are again restored to the Nation.

Says Pyramus de Valera (in this British cartoon), "O wicked wall, through whom I see no bliss."

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Frontier's Man Of Peace Goes On Fast

Bengal Detenus To Be Released

VICEROY-MAHATMA TALKS SEQUEL?

Linlithgow Suggests Way To Get India Act Amended

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, April 16.

What will be the outcome of the Gandhiji-Linlithgow meeting which took place?

Neither the Viceroy's House nor Harijan Colony is disposed to reveal the secrets of the talk, but I gather from outside sources that the Viceroy tried to elicit Gandhiji's views on the two main subjects—release of political prisoners and Federation.

DETENUS TO BE RELEASED?

As regards the former it is confidently asserted that Gandhiji will succeed in his mission and Gandhiji's talks with Viceroy would help to clear the way and remove possible misunderstandings.

Special significance attaches however, to the discussion on the Federation issue. I am told that the Viceroy made no definite order but gave a full opportunity to Gandhiji to express his views. It is obviously the Viceroy's intention to communicate these views to the British Government and see whether a workable understanding could be reached. It appears the Viceroy is anxious to inaugurate Federation in an atmosphere of goodwill.

FEDERATION PROBLEM.

I do not think that he has held out hopes of immediate amendment of Government of India Act but his position is evidently this —let political parties accept Federal scheme, form popular Ministries and with the weight of authority attaching to them as Ministers use their authority to secure such changes as necessary.

JAWAHAR'S PLAIN-SPEAKING TELLS

U. P. Kisan March To Council Hall To Be Abandoned?

LAHORE, April 16.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the recent statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in respect of the proposed Kisan demonstration on April 20th next before the Legislative Council Chamber, Lucknow, Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, M.L.A., General Secretary of the Kisan Sangha, who came to Lahore to participate in the All-India Congress Socialist Conference, said that he had issued instructions to all the District Kisan Sanghs and Kisan workers to abandon the proposed rally of the Kisans.

Mr. Gautam is proceeding to Allahabad shortly to discuss the matter with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Gautam left to-night for Lucknow, which he will reach on the morning of the 18th Inst., as he is breaking his journey at Aligarh on his way.—United Press.

STAY-IN-STRIKE ENDS

PARIS, April 16.

Forty-six thousand workers of the Renault and other works have already evacuated the factories. The evacuation of Citroen Works is proceeding rapidly, and the work is expected to begin on Tuesday, thus ending the stay-in-strike of the Metal Industries. —Reuter.

Abdul Gaffar Khan's Resolve

Sequel To Altercation Between Moulvis & Khudai Khidmatgars

"'RED SHIRTS' MUST END FEUDS AND JEALOUSIES, HE URGES"

PESHAWAR, April 16.

Following an altercation between some Khudai Khidmatgars and Moulvis in the village of Mangai, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has announced that he will fast for three days. During the fast he will take water and salt only.

MAN OF PEACE

On receiving information that there was an altercation between the Khudai Khidmatgars and Moulvis when the dead body of a Khudai Khidmatgar's daughter was being carried to the burial ground, the "Frontier Gandhi" immediately rushed to the scene and restored order.

OBJECT OF KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS

Addressing a meeting of Khudai Khidmatgars afterwards he admonished them for their "misconduct." He said that the Red Shirt movement was not only a political movement, but it aimed at putting an end to mutual jealousies and feuds also. A Khudai Khidmatgar's duty was to serve others and set a noble example.

The speaker expressed great disappointment because his ideals were not sometimes understood by his followers.—United Press.

GANDHIJI HAS MORE POWER THAN KING

Minister Munshi's Tribute To Mahatma At Dharwar

DHARWAR, April 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister to the Government of Bombay had a very crowded programme yesterday evening. The Minister arrived from Belgaum by car in the evening and was met by Mr. D. S. Modak, the Collector and other officials. He paid a visit to the Borstal School and the Hindi teachers Training College conducted by the Karnatak Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha. Mr. Munshi then visited the office of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee where he was introduced to the leading Congressmen in the District.

The Minister was the guest of the Dharwar Municipality at a tea party and the programme concluded with a public speech. Mr. Munshi put forth a strong plea for sinking petty differences and referred to the work done by the Congress and paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for his remarkable work. "Mahatma Gandhi is more powerful to-day than any King or Emperor that ruled India before," observed the Minister. He appealed to the people to use more khaddar and help the Government in their prohibition campaign and to increase the strength of the Congress. Mr. Munshi left for Hubli yesterday night.—A.P.

SARDAR RETURNS TO BOMBAY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, returned to Bombay from Ahmedabad on Saturday morning.

NEHRU-JINNAH CORRESPONDENCE

To Be Released Shortly

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Nehru-Jinnah correspondence in connection with the settlement of the communal problem, will be released for publication within next two or three days.—United Press

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BARCELONA AND MADRID CUT OFF

MADRID, April 16.

General Miaja, the Commander of the Republican forces in Madrid, has admitted severance of land communications between Madrid and the Republican Government at Barcelona. He announced that he has been invested with powers to Govern Central Spain separately.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

THREE MILLION FOR CIVIL AVIATION

LONDON, April 16.

The text has been issued of the Government Bill, increasing the maximum amount of subsidy which may be paid annually to develop Civil Aviation from one and half to three millions sterling.—Reuter.

Europe Won't Go To War

Says Dr. Benes: But Gives Amnesty Benefiting 1,000 Nazis!

PRAGUE, April 16.

"Czechoslovakia believes in peace with Germany. Different regimes must respect each other's integrity," said Dr. Benes in an important statement on the occasion of the Czechoslovakia Peace Meeting.

Dr. Benes added that he still believed that the forces of peace in all European States, without exception, were far stronger than they seemed. For this reason he still refused to consider that an armed conflict was inevitable and could not reconcile himself to the thought that Europe was sure to go to war.

Dr. Benes signed an Amnesty Decree releasing almost all political prisoners under which the Sudeten Germans, particularly, will benefit to the extent of about 1,000 men.—Reuter

Anglo-Italian Pact Signed

ROME, April 16.

The Italian Press announces the signature of Anglo-Italian treaty at 6 p.m. with big headlines. The end of Anglo-Italian tension is stressed, and the passage of Mr. Hore-Belisha through Italy is prominently noted. In the great hall of Palazzo Chigi, where many historic documents have been signed, will be Count Ciano accompanied by Italian experts, who took part in the negotiations. Lord Perth will be accompanied by Foreign Office experts and numerous Embassy officials.

LATER.

The Anglo-Italian Agreement was signed at Rome at 6-30 p.m. It consists of three sections,—the Protocol, the Exchange of Letters and a Bon Voisinage Agreement.—Reuter.

Gayda Says Germany Need Not Fear Anglo-Italian Agreement

ROME, April 16.

The text of the Anglo-Italian agreement is being issued shortly before midnight.

Signor Gayda, writing in the "Giornale D'Italia" assures Germany that she has nothing to fear from the agreement. The Rome-Berlin axis is in no way weakened and the axis does not conflict with the agreement.—Reuter.

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Experienced Hard-working Mechanical Machine Man for Printing Press at Aden. Apply with testimonials. Box No. 10105, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Influential and Experienced graduate as Branch Manager in Bombay, having full knowledge of management in Fire, Marine, Accident Insurance business, stating salary. Apply Box 10097, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

Wanted A Sugarcane Agricultural Expert for a big cane plantation farm. Candidate must have thorough practical as well as scientific knowledge of modern cane plantation. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms expected to Box No. 8320, "Bombay Chronicle."

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AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW (MONDAY), at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.), at Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant, of complete Household furniture, Godrej Safe, Godrej Steel Cabinet, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriters, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, etc.

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let for Hindus. Rent very moderate. Centrally situated, airy, well-lighted, upper and lower flat, acc.: two bed-rooms, draw., dining rooms, verandah, etc., at 'Dharam Kuti,' (Tukaram Build.), at Tardeo, Chikalwadi. Apply No. 7, on the premises. (10110)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post Datha (Kathiawar). (9802)

174 BOOKS

Pick up Sure Winners, make money, at races, anywhere, by Novel Method. Success guaranteed or money back. Complete Method for Rs. 5 in advance from Oriental Astrological House, Karunadham, Kurseong, India. (Darjeeling.) (10100)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Coronation 1937 Tooth Powder cleanses teeth, prevents decay, hardens, gums, cures pyorrhoea, etc. Agent: M. Khairulla, 100, Pakmodea, Bombay, 3. (10073).

Paralysis Oil—A Sure and Certain remedy for Paralysis, Epilepsy and any kind of weakness of nerves (serious pain in nerves, waist and Back-bone). Price 1-4. Karnatak Trading Co., Bombay, No. 7, Stock Popular Pharmacy. (10078).

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10081).

241. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted a few Respectable Gentlemen Brokers, Bankers for an Ideal and rich business proposal. Men from C. P. will be considered. Apply for particulars with stamps. Box No. 10108, "Bombay Chronicle."

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

For Sale—Hosiery Plant, consisting Automatic Power Machines for manufacturing Plain and Fancy Socks, Gents and Ladies' Stockings, Pullovers, etc. Original cost Rs. 70,000. Going cheap. Best opportunity for taking up Industry. Open to inspection. Full particulars on application. The Liquidator, The Pioneer Hosiery Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Ferozepore Cantt. (Punjab). (10096)

Black Hole Myth Exposed

History Manufactured For Imperialist Purposes: Protest Against Keeping In Public View

"IN VIEW OF THE STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST THE HISTORICITY OF THE BLACK HOLE TRAGEDY, IT IS TIME THAT THE MYTH SHOULD BE SET AT REST AND THE MONUMENT CLAIMING TO PERPETUATE ITS MEMORY BE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC SIGHT," observes Prof. Humayun Kabir, M.L.C., giving history of the Black Hole monument in Calcutta.

Prof. Kabir, who is a prominent educationist and was the first Indian Secretary of the Oxford Union, England, has tabled a resolution in the Bengal Council for the removal of the Black Hole monument. The resolution has been ballotted for discussion when the Council reassembles this week.

Tracing the history of the monument Prof. Kabir says, "To thousands of men and women all over the world the name of Calcutta is associated with the memory of the "Horrible Black Hole Tragedy", in which on the 20th June, 1756, 146 Europeans including a woman were alleged to have been shut up in a room about eighteen feet square, of whom only 23 came out alive in the morning.

People to whom India connotes a vague suggestion of snakes and jungles nevertheless retain vivid school-day impression of the horrors which were perpetrated upon the defenceless Europeans by Serajoddowlla, the cruel and barbarous Nabob of Bengal.' More antipathy and bitterness towards India and Indians has been caused by the accounts of the alleged Black Hole than one can imagine and it is perhaps impossible to induce a better attitude towards India till this calumny on her people has been finally exploded.

Historians are to-day agreed that evidence in favour of the Black Hole is of the most strenuous kind. Holwell, who started the myth and gave it currency was a man in whom his own friends could place no reliance. It is interesting to note that he was not himself content with the accounts he originally gave, but continually improved upon it till the degree of horror satisfied even his diseased imagination.

In his first account reported by Sykes in his letter of the 8th July 1756, Holwell attributes the atrocity to Serajoddowlla and gives the number of survivors as fifty. There is not even a hint that any woman was involved in the affair. On the 17th of July Holwell reiterates his charge against Serajoddowlla but reduces the number of survivors to a bare sixteen. But the charge against Serajoddowlla could not stand and we find Holwell admitting in his letter of the 3rd August 1756 that his charge was unfounded while on February 28, 1757 he coolly transfers the responsibility for the atrocity to Umichand. It is only in this letter written eight months after the alleged incident that there is for the first time mention of a woman being involved in this horrible tragedy.

There are other facts equally damaging to Holwell's myth. In the Dutch accounts of the 5th and 7th July, 1756 there is no mention of the Black Hole Tragedy even though there are references to the fall of Calcutta and other evidence to show that the Dutch were in close touch with the happenings there.

Even in the official accounts of the fall of Calcutta to the Court of Directors on the 17th September 1756 the Council of the Fort William did not refer to such incidents. Nor did Clive say a word about it in his treaty with Serajoddowlla in January 1757 after he had recaptured Calcutta and was in a position to dictate to him. Even more significant is the absence of any reference to the alleged Black Hole in Clive's treaty with Mirjaffer in June 1757 and that in spite of Scrafton's explicit suggestion in his letter of 20th April, 1757 that the treaty should contain a clause about the Black Hole Tragedy.

An Indian historian has summed up the case against the Black Hole by saying 'geometry contradicts, arithmetic gives a lie to the story', for it is physically impossible to pack 146 human beings in a room eighteen feet square; and there is evidence to show that on the 20th June 1756, the date of the alleged tragedy, there were hardly 25 Europeans alive in Calcutta. After the flight of Drake on the morning of the 19th June, only 124 Europeans were left in the Fort, of whom about 50 deserted to the Nabob on the night of the 19th and about 50 were killed in the fighting on the 19th and 20th. It is an eloquent comment on Holwell's Black Hole that Lt.-Blagg, whom Holwell mentioned as a victim of the tragedy was in fact a valiant fighter who "defended the bastion he was upon till he and all his men were cut to pieces."

In view of the strong evidence against the historicity of the Black Hole Tragedy, it is time that the myth should be set at rest and the monument claiming to perpetuate its memory be removed from public sight. In some historical museum it may serve as a reminded how history is manufactured for national and imperialist purposes but it should not be allowed to remain in public view to create bitter feelings between Europeans and Indians and to insult the memory of an unfortunate prince whose only crime was that he was the last independent ruler of Bengal.

—"Indian Readers Digest."

PANDEMONIUM AT CUTTACK MEETING

Magistrate Disperses Gathering

CUTTACK, April 14.

Complete pandemonium prevailed at a public meeting held this evening at the Cuttack Town Hall to protest against the action of the officials and non-officials for having honoured the Dhenkanal House

The meeting was largely attended and students of the colleges and schools joined in great numbers.

After the presidential election, students of the Collegiate School and some pleaders and a policeman from the Dhenkanal State began to continuously disturb the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. Pareshwar Mohanty, a local advocate, insisted on speaking though the President had requested him to wait for some time.

There being howlings and cries by the Collegiate School student, normal business could not proceed further.

In the meanwhile, one of the Deputy Magistrate arrived on the scene and ordered the dispersal of the meeting in view of the threatened danger to public peace.

—United Press.

Popularise Ayurveda

Medical Science Must Be Separated From Sanskrit, Says C. P. Minister

NAGPUR, April 16.

"With the assumption of office by the Congress in seven provinces a striking feature of the political developments was the increasing attention which these Governments are giving to the needs of the rural population. We are determined to do everything to check the drift to towns and bring about happiness and cheer to thousands of villages which have in the past and will also in the future continue to constitute the real India", observed Pandit D. P. Mishra, Health Minister, inaugurating the 27th Session of the All-India Vaidyas Conference.

Assuring full encouragement to Ayurveda the Minister said that the C. P. Government constituted a committee to recommend ways and means for developing indigenous medicines in the province.

Stressing the appalling misery and ignorance in the countryside the Minister declared that efforts are now directed more and more to relieve the distress and suffering of the peasantry in thousands of villages. He therefore appealed to eminent Vaidyas to co-operate with the Government and advised them to go to the villages and not to confine their activities to cities.

He was examining a scheme to impart training in Ayurveda to select boys from each village and send them back to their villages fully prepared to fight disease and death.

After pointing out how the Association of Sanscrit with Ayurveda had hindered the latter's growth and popularity the Minister emphasised the need for popularising its efficacy among the general mass of the people by changing the old methods and imparting training through the common languages of the people.—A.P.

URDU SCHOOL AT RATNAGIRI

Jointly Established By Hindus And Muslims

(From Our Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI, April 14.

Mr. R. S. Hiremath, Collector of Ratnagiri District performed the opening ceremony of new building of an Urdu School at Nivkhal near Ratnagiri in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering on Sunday evening.

The Muslim residents organised a committee consisting of both Hindus and Muslims with Rao Saheb B. S. Pawaskar, retired Police Inspector, as Secretary. The committee, after strenuous efforts was able to collect only about Rs. 1600 and the proposed building was estimated to cost Rs. 4500.

They, therefore, approached Mr. Govind Janardan Borkar, alias Shri Gajanan Swami, the famous astrologer and philanthropist of Dadar, explained the position to him and induced him to help the cause. The Swami who has already established a record worthy of his name for charity, readily agreed to help the committee to the full extent of Rs. 2501. Encouraged by this promise the committee at once set themselves to work and laid down the foundation stone of the building in May last and now completed the spacious building which can accommodate about 300 children.

The Opening Ceremony Of The School

The prominent members of the committee with a large number of Muslims welcomed the Swami on alighting from the launch with band and the Boy Scouts and gave a guard of honour to the distinguished guests who were then taken in a procession to the Pandal.

The Collector then declared the building open and made a short speech advising the Muslims and Hindus to give up minor misunderstandings and work hand in hand for the uplift of the country.

Sir Richard Temple talking to Messrs. Jepson and Patel during the opening of the Two-Men's Photographic Pictures Exhibition at the Photographic Society of India.

Five Killed In Fire At Hardwar

Thousands Of Huts Burnt: Goods Worth 50 Lakhs Destroyed

HARDWAR: April 15.

ENTIRE RORI ISLAND COLONY, CONSISTING OF THOUSANDS OF HUTS AND TENTS, HAS BEEN COMPLETELY BURNT DOWN IN A DISASTROUS FIRE, WHICH IS STILL RAGING. SHOPS WITH STOCKS VALUED AT NO LESS THAN RS. 50 LAKHS HAVE BEEN GUTTED TO ASHES.

THE CONFLAGRATION HAS ENVELOPED AN AREA OF OVER FOUR SQUARE MILES.

A fire-engine of the Amritsar Sewa Samiti, which is the only one at the disposal of the authorities, was unable to cope with the flames.

The whole population of Hardwar has been thrown into a state of panic. The fire started at 1-15 p.m.

According to latest information available up to 10 p. m. five persons including a woman are reported to have been killed in the Rori Mela fire. About forty persons have been injured. All the five blocks and a portion of the 6th block have been completely gutted. The loss is estimated at seven lakhs of rupees. Many shop-keepers have lost their entire belongings.

As a result of the great confusion caused by the disaster many children and women have been lost in the crowd and every effort is being made to trace them. While the fire was raging, several persons leaped into the blazing huts to save young children and precious belongings.

The catastrophe cast a gloom in Hardwar.

The Hon. Pandit G. B. Pant, Premier of U.P., has arrived.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru and other leaders and officials remained on the scene of fire organising relief.

The Mela population of the Rori Island is stated to be in the neighbourhood of three lakhs.—A.P.

Mela Officer's Version

HARDWAR, April 15.

According to Mr. Malcolm, I.C.S., Mela Officer, Hardwar, no loss of life has occurred as a result of the fire reported earlier, but shop keepers suffered great loss which, however, has not yet been precisely ascertained.

In a press [illegible] issued this evening at Hardwar Mr. Malcolm says:—

"To-day a serious fire broke out in the temporary bazar on Rori island at Hardwar. The entire temporary bazar was burnt and shopkeepers have suffered very great the material it was impossible to extinguish the fire. but on account of the inflammable character of the material it was impossible to extinguish it. One fire engine was brought into operation, but the area that was gutted was so large that it was impossible to extinguish the fire.

In the confusion a rumour got afloat that the police had looted some property in some of the burnt shops. A quarrel ensued between some members of the public and the police in which stones were thrown. In the consequent melee some injuries were received by members of the public and Seva Samiti volunteers and policemen. The situation has calmed down and the loss is very deeply regretted, and every effort is being made to repair the electric high tension wire which was burnt by the fire.

Great credit is due to those in command of the Seva Samiti who rendered great assistance to the Mela Officer and the Superintendent of Police. Mr. Mehta Commissioner Meerut. Pandit Hirdeynath Kunzru, Chief Scout Commissioner and Mr. Robinson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police are on the spot".—A. P.

6 Kumbh Mela Passengers Killed On Spot

Tragic Accident At Hardwar

HARDWAR, April 15.

While an empty rake was being backed on Mela platform No. 4 for running out a special train for clearance of passengers for Delhi and via, this mornnig, the rear bogie of the rake struck against the dead end buffer, with the result that the buffer was uprooted and the rear bogies dashed against the gate of the enclosure for passengers.

As a result of the accident three passengers were killed on the spot, three died after admission, three were seriously injured and 25 received minor injuries.

First aid, medical and other assistance were immediately rendered by the Railway Staff, Railway Police and Seva Samiti volunteers.

The names of the dead and the injured passengers are being ascertained.

Normal arrangements for clearance of Kumbh Mela traffic continue, and the clearance of traffic is brisk.

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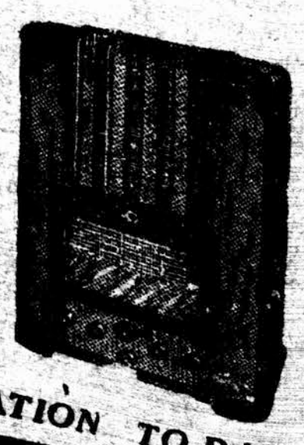

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ARRANGE FOR A DEMONSTRATION TO-DAY

How To Check Over-Population

No Truck With Contraception

BIRTH-CONTROL MAY SUIT INDIVIDUALS BUT SELF-CONTROL IS THE REAL REMEDY, SAYS KHER

Is the ideal of Grahastharama to be one of maximum though short-sighted self-indulgence as well as of callous fatalism? Is it not a nobler ideal for the head of the family to practise self-control?

These questions were put by Sir Jehangir Coyajee in the course of his speech as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the second All-India Population and first Family Hygiene Conference held yesterday evening in the Town Hall.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher who inaugurated the proceedings of the Conference had an effective reply to this question. "Self-control on all sides" was his answer.

UNDESIRABLE

Mr. Kher further stated: "I must confess that in my humble opinion whatever justification birth-control or sterilisation may have in individual cases on medical grounds, as a remedy to check over-population in the country, neither birth control by the use of contraceptives or sterilisation can be considered to be desirable remedies.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kher in declaring the Conference open said:

INDIA'S PLIGHT

There are few countries in the world where the questions of population threaten to be so acute as in India. The last census recorded a total population of 353 millions, showing an increase of 3.5 millions. On the basis of this rise, the country's population appears now to be about 377 millions. If the same rate continues, we will soon have a population of four hundred millions.

There is a heavy pressure on land in consequence and no relative improvement in the proportion of industrial employment.

A DISMAL FUTURE

A further analysis of the existing circumstances shows a still more dismal future. The area under cultivation has not increased in proportion to the growth of population. Food production is insufficient.

If we accept the conclusions of Sir John Megaw as correct, only 39 per cent of the population could afford adequate nourishment, 41 per cent. were poorly nourished and 20 per cent. were badly nourished. This state of things has contributed to high infant mortality which was 232.6 per 1,000, while maternity mortality was 24.5 per 1,000, which is six times more than that of England and Wales. A noteworthy feature of the pressure of population was that average life has declined from 30 in 1881 to 23 in 1931.

A general improvement of the condition of the people, can no doubt be largely effected by more intensive culture of the soil, by a scientific exploitation of the natural wealth of the country. It should not, however, be imagined that the wealth is so vast as to feed the growing millions. For nearly half the year, the cultivators in most parts have little or no work and, as yet, no system of subsidiary occupations has been devised, which will bring them an additional return. There is labour in abundance, but, from mal-nutrition, malaria and other causes, it is very inefficient and is, moreover, unorganised and untrained. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affair.

IMMEDIATE NEED.

It cannot be challenged, that unless our population becomes healthy, strong and virile, we are never likely to do any good to ourselves or, to make any headway towards our ideal of self-government, which is the most urgent and common problem facing us all. As things stand to-day, however there is hardly any chance of improving the condition of our population, unless we made a serious and immediate effort.

How, then, is the problem to be faced? Shall we have to adopt the practice of family limitation? If so, how? We have already the positive checks: We hear of famines and floods and epidemics carrying away a portion of our population. But, is it wise that we should increase our population, bring into existence precious lives and, then, leave them to the tender mercy of famine and disease? There were in Ancient India, certain preventive checks embodied in various religious and social customs of the people, whereby the birth-rate was kept down. These have now disappeared, but the effect of the abolition of early marriages is bound to be very great.

DIVERGENT OPINIONS.

Modern times have thrown up another method of preventing a high birth-rate namely birth-control by the use of contraceptives, as a check to over-population. Social opinion in most countries has been divided, as to the ethics of birth-control. There is a section of people, which includes many eminent doctors, who believe that birth-control is harmful to the physical well-being of the mother. The moralist looks upon this method of conquering nature as degrading the spiritual nature of men, and there is some force in his argument. Apart from absolute continuance, a degree of self-restraint during the marital state can, in no way, be harmful. On the contrary, it will help to solve this distressing problem of our population to a great extent. The average Indian who is deeply religious, is likely to view birth-control by the use of contraceptives as anti-religious.

UNDESIRABLE REMEDIES.

I must confess that in my humble opinion, whatever justification birth-control or sterilisation may have in individual cases on medical grounds, as a remedy to check over-population in the country, neither birth-control by the use of contraceptives nor sterilisation can be considered to be desirable remedies

Continuing he said:

If the problem is to be solved successfully, it is evident that it must be attacked on all sides.

India has not yet reached that point, in shortage of food, which is apprehended by some of our economists. Our hope lies in increasing the fertility of the soil, India has probably much to learn from Japan and China, as to the conservation of the soil fertility. The Agricultural Departments which have been at work for the last so many years, should now be able to put into practice the theories evolved out of continuous experiments and enable the people to obtain the best return from land.

A COMPENDIOUS PROBLEM.

The problem of population is not merely an economic problem; it is a health problem. It is also an agricultural problem, for it is quite obvious that agricultural production will relieve the pressure of population. It is a biological problem, and is an historical problem too. It is a political problem as well which the Congress administrations have got to tackle. The Emigration policy of the British Empire, is such as to give no chance to millions, who would otherwise find a natural outlet in other parts of the world. We all know how in most of the other parts of the Empire, we have either no access or are made to suffer so many disabilities, that it is next to impossible to live there with any self-respect. If we had the same outlet and opportunities in the other parts of the Empire, as others have in our country, our difficulties would be considerably lessened. However, this is not a matter in which a Provincial Government can do anything.

The problem must be dealt with by all those who are interested in the welfare of the country

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who presided in the absence of Sir Vepa Ramesam, the president-elect due to his illness, then delivered his presidential speech.

He then read extracts from the presidential address of Sir Vepa Ramesam.

He then explained the arithmetical fallacies by which people were often confused in their discussion of question relating to the limitation of family.

Lady Cowasjee Jehangir proposed a vote of thanks.

The Conference will again meet to-day.

(Extracts from the speeches of Sir Jehangir Coyajee, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Vepa Ramesam and Lady Cowasjee Jehangir appear on page 26).

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Yoginder Sain, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Mandi State, whose Silver Jubilee was celebrated last week. He completed his 25th year of his rule on the 13th inst.

TRAVANCORE ON PROSPERITY LINE

TRAVANCORE, April 16.

"In spite of general agricultural slump, the Revenues of the Travancore Government are the highest on record, being over 2½ crores, and they are expected to show further increase, as a result of the Transport Scheme development of the China Clay Industry and other projects" say the Travancore Government in a Press Note.

They add that the financial status of the State is reflected by the decision of the Government of India putting Travancore Securities on the same footing as the Government of India Securities. The last loan taken by Travancore for public purposes is Rs. 50 lakhs. This loan was subscribed eight times over, and the reserve stands at Rs 250 lakhs.

MUSLIM LEAGUE IN SIND

Manipulation Of Assembly Parties To Be Attempted

KARACHI, April 16.

With a view to strengthen Muslim League movement in Sind a scheme has been prepared by Sheikh Abdul Majid, President of Sind Provincial Muslim League, to establish 400 branches and enrol half a lakh members in the Province. The Sheikh also proposes to raise a volunteers corps to be provided with distinctive uniforms while each branch of the League should fly the Islamic Flag over its office premises.

It is further proposed to hold meetings in every village to call upon the Muslim members in the Sind Assembly to sign the League pledge or resign forthwith. so that the League could send in its own representatives.—A. P.

Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co.

(From A Correspondent.)

The forty-third Annual General Meeting of the Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., was held on Thursday last when Mr. W. J. Cullen presided. In his speech the Chairman referred to the wage increase which, in his opinion, was likely to increase the difficulties of the Company.

Several shareholders then criticised the affairs of the Company with particular reference, to methods concerning the placing of insurance, the stores organization, the sales policy and the high cost of administration. As a result of the criticisms made at the meeting, the Directors held a brief consultation amongst themselves and the Chairman announced that the Directors had decided to appoint a special committee from themselves to look into the working of the Company in detail in all its bearings. The Chairman further announced that the recommendations of the committee along with the statement of the reforms that might be introduced would be placed before a special meeting of the shareholders which the Directors undertook to convene by the 30th September next. It was also made clear that the Directors would be glad to receive suggestions from shareholdrs for improvement in the working of the Company.

Union High School Past Students Confer

(From A Correspondent).

The past students of the Union High School held their second annual social gathering on Saturday evening at the "Wagle Hall" Kandewadi, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, presided.

Mr. M. G. Jayakar (Hon. Secretary) read the report on the working of the Association for the year ending 31st March, 1938. The membership of the institution has risen from 40 to 62, of whom four were lady members. The holding of elocution competition was an added activity of the Association. An appeal for more members was made in the report.

Mr. Jamnadas distributed prizes to the successful winners in the competition and congratulated the Executive Committee of the Association on its rapid strides towards progress.

The President evinced great interest when a scene from the Marathi play "Raj-Sanyas" was staged by the members and congratulated Mr. B. S. Shirawaikar on his playing the roll of Sambaji.

Mr. M. N. Mankame proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and Mr. Jamnadas left for Sholapur.

Labour Should Help Congress

T. U. C. President Emphasizes Need For Anti-Imperialist United Front

NAGPUR, April 16.

Referring to the future of Trade Unionism in India, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji said in the course of his presidential address at the joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Unions Federation:—

"The most important question before the Trade Union Congress now is as to what should be its relation with the Congress. The Congress, representing the nation as a whole, its main task is the establishment of harmonious relationship between all classes forming that nation. The Trade Union Congress, representing a particular class, and the worst exploited one, its main function is to put a stop to its exploitation and see that the class it represents gets its full share.

NOT CONTRADICTORY.

"Hence at first glance the relationship between the National and Trade Union Congress may seem to be one of contradiction. But this contradiction fades to a large extent when it is considered that though the Indian National Congress represents all sections of the people, yet its special concern is the mass. Hence in case of any real conflict between the class and the mass, it will not hesitate to support the cause of the latter. Thus inspite of the apparent contradiction here is a genuine point of agreement laying special stress on this point. The labour keeping its separate independent existence under the leadership of the Trade Union, should co-operate with the National Congress and help it in its every anti-Imperialist fight. Every fight for a good cause strengthens those who take part in it. Hence by such co-operation will not only the Congress but Labour also be strengthened. It will help the labour in the realisation of their ultimate goal. For a fight against Imperialism is a fight for its own redemption and without the attainment of national independence, realisation of "Mazdoor Raj" is a utopian dream. If the labourers are well organised and if their co-operation with the Congress be very strong, and effective, no wonder, if along with the attainment of national independence, "Mazdoor Raj" is also established.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

"Reference to parliamentary activity at once brings us to the subject of the Trade Disputes (amendment) Bill. The new amendments to the Act authorising the provincial and central Governments to declare any strike illegal were strongly condemned in a resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the T. U. C. on 26th December, 1936, and also at its annual Delhi session. In view of the fact that the Trade Union Congress is opposed not only to the amendments but also to the Original Bill of 1929, the provincial Governments should see that section 16 as amended does not become into law. Congress Provinces have special responsibility in this matter."—A. P.

(Further extracts from Dr. Banerji's address will appear tomorrow.)

LOCAL BODIES REFORM IN U. P.

Expert Committee's Report Published

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

The report of the Expert Committee appointed to recommend suitable amendments to the constitution and working of the present system of Local Self-Government in the United Provinces has been released for publication.

The Committee have recommended the far-reaching changes which were adumbrated by the Congress. The changes include the formation of a Local Self-Government Board division of the rural area into 'panchayats' and adult franchise.

As regards separate electorate Muslims alone can have it.—United Press.

JAIL DELIVERY IN C. P.

JUBBULPORE, April 16.

Following the introduction of jail reforms in the Central Provinces and remission of two months' sentence to all prisoners, about 150 prisoners were released from the Central Jail yesterday.—United Press.

SHAHIDGUNJ ARRESTS

LAHORE, April 16.

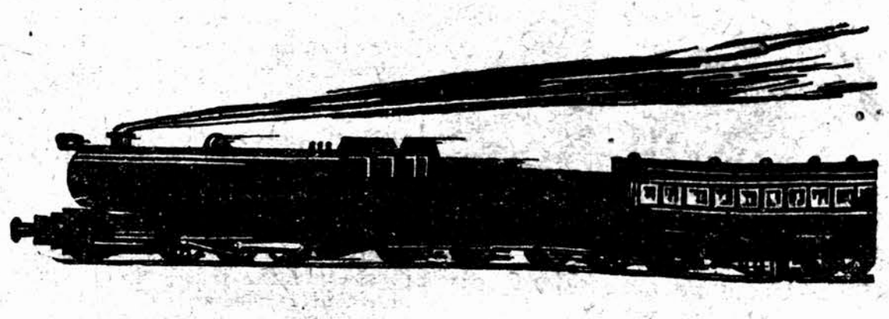
The Civil Disobedience Movement sponsored by the Majlis-I-Ahrar, entered on its fifth month to-day. During the last four months, more than 1,000 volunteers courted arrests in this connection.

To-day, a batch of 29 Ahrar volunteers, led by Dr. Laldin Kashmiri, General Secretary of Majlis-I-Ahrar, Lahore, marched in a procession, from the Golden Mosque, towards Shahidgunj. Hundreds of Muslims followed the Satyagrahis, who were arrested as soon as they came out of Delhi Gate.

A number of volunteers from N.W.F.P., Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Murree arrived in Lahore, to-day, to participate in the movement.—A. P.

AN EVENT!!

STATE EXPRESS



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PLAZA, Dadar

Daily: 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 2-15 p.m.

SHOP ASSISTANTS V. FACTORY WORKERS

Piecegoods Merchants Criticise Provisions Of Government Bill

The Bombay Piecegoods Merchants Association has made a representation to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay Government in connection with the Bill to Regulate the Hours of Work of Shop Assistants and Commercial Employees and for certain other purposes

The Association deplores Governments aims at putting Shop Assistants and Commercial Employees on the same footing as those of Factory Workers, which they think is most anomalous. The Factory workers have to stand near the machine and work hours and hours together at them, while Shop Assistants and Commercial Employees have to sit on the shops along with their masters and work when necessary at the time of the visiting customers. If, therefore, the Government can exclude the important trades where the above-mentioned conditions exist, it will be a very wise and desirable step.

AGE OF CHILDREN IMMATERIAL

The Association holds that the provision that no employee shall be employed for more than six hours without any interval for rest of at least half and hour should be deleted and that it should be laid down that for rest or meals employees shall be allowed half an hour at convenient time turn by turn.

The Association further says that, it is needless to make a distinction as regards the age of children and young persons in the matter of giving employment in firms.

Then it is argued that Sec. 20 to 27 of the Bill must be dropped, as they would create more trouble, mischief and unpleasantness between the Employers and employees in the various trades, where at present they say harmonious feelings exist.

ATTAIN SWARAJ BY PEACEFUL METHODS

Plea For Relieving Half-Starved Masses From Distress

(From A Correspondent.)

AMBARNATH, (By Mail).

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Ambernath Village Congress Committee on 13-4-38 under the presidentship of Dr. Bhagwan Oak.

Mr. Pete explained to the audience the tragedy of the Jallianwalla Baug and reminded the people to remember this national tragedy and fight till they get complete freedom. He appealed to all to join Congress in large numbers.

Mr. Sule, Advocate of Kalyan, said their fight was only to attain Swaraj in peaceful methods and relieve the half-starved masses from distress.

Mr. Sule concluded with appealing to voters to vote for Mr. Pranjpye in the forthcoming District Local Board election.

Messrs. Mulchand Shet and Shivnath Rathi also spoke in support of Mr. Paranjpe's candidature and explained to the audience the good work done by Mr. Paranjpe for the Ambernath public and appealed to one and all to cast their votes in favour of Mr. Paranjpe in the forthcoming elections.

Mr. Puthrannarya explained to the audience the danger of drinking which made Ambernath very poor inspite of good earnings. Day by day the consumption of liquor and toddy sales were increasing which made the people poor

After giving vote of thanks to the chair and the speakers by Mr. Paranjpe the meeting dispersed late at night.

Six Questions Every Woman Should Ask Herself

During the last ten years women have become more conscious of beauty than at any other time in the history of our generation. Cosmetics, face packs, foam baths, beautifying shampoos, and massage are now part and parcel of almost every woman's daily life. Modern woman has also realised that she cannot preserve her beauty merely by outward aids but must also give some attention to the inner details of her health.

The following questions are therefore tremendously important to every woman. Read them over, and then be quite honest with yourself.

Do you feel listless, slack and without vitality?

Are your eyes dull and tired looking?

Is your complexion muddy, dull and spotty?

Do you wake with a furred tongue or taste in the mouth?

Are you constantly troubled by headaches and little ills?

Do you have to be careful what you eat in case it disagrees?

If the answer to one or more of these questions is "Yes", then it is no good continuing to spend money on beauty preparations without giving a little time to getting yourself right inwardly. In short, seeing to what has now become known as inner cleaniliness.

Modern conditions of living—refined foods, sedentary occupations, worry, more and more rushed meals—make this more than ever necessary, because unless the normal bodily functions are working properly, impurities remain in the body, filter into the bloodstream, and affect your looks and health.

Many women are troubled as to the safest way to look after inner cleanliness, but the wise woman keeps her tin of Andrews liver salt always handy, and takes a glassful of the sparkling, bubbling salt regularly. She knows it is always reliable, can only do her good, and will keep her fit and fresh, clean and pure inside. The next time you powder your nose ask yourself "What about inner cleanliness" and remember to buy your tin of Andrews at the chemists on the way home.

GLORIOUS!
MARVELLOUS!
WONDERFUL!

These are the words on the lips of all who saw it.

BOMBAY TALKIES'

SUPER SOCIAL SCREEN DRAMA

NIRMALA

STARRING:

Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar

Supported By:—

MAYA DEVI, SAROJ BORKAR, KAMTA PRASAD. PITHAWALA, M. NAZIR, MUMTAZ ALI, GULBADAN, PRATIMA, MIRA, NAZEER BEDI and Many others.

TOUCHING SCENES THAT WOULD MOVE YOUR HEART! Songs and Duets that would ring in your ears and play on Your tongue.

SPECTACULAR DANCE: MELODIOUS MUSIC !!!

3 SHOWS:
5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
MATINEE:
To-day & To-morrow
2-30 p. m.

Distributors for Bombay Presidency, C. P., C. I. and Southern India:—
Messrs. RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & CO.

SPECIAL SHOW TO-DAY: 10-30 A. M.

ROXY TALKIES

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPALITY

"D" Ward Bye-Election

Those who wish to stand as Congress candidates for the vacancy of one seat in Ward "D" is hereby informed to send their application forms immediately with the Congress Pledge duly signed and Rs. 3 for subscription money and Rs. 30 for expenses, totalling Rs. 33 at Naran Miski Chawl address not later than 8 p. m. on Wednesday the 20th instant.

PROF. KARVE'S 81ST BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Functions At Hingne And Poona Arranged

The following is the programme for 81st Birthday celebrations of Prof. Karve:—

SUNDAY, (17TH APRIL) AT HINGNE
5- to 7 p.m. Congratulatory meeting Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar presiding.
7-30 to 9-30 p.m. Dinner.
10-30 to 12-30 p.m. Entertainments.

MONDAY (18TH APRIL AT (HINGNE
SOCIAL GATHERING
7-30 a.m. Prayer
8 a.m. Tea.
9 to 10 a.m. Games.
5 to 7 p.m. Prize Distribution Ceremony (Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding).
9 to 12 p.m. Entertainments.

TUESDAY, (19TH APRIL) AT S.N.D.T. KANYASHALA. POONA.
6 p.m. Meeting of Poona Citizens (Rani S. S. Dr. Laxmibai Saheb Rajwada presiding).

WEDNESDAY, (20TH APRIL) AT GOKHALE HALL, POONA.
5 p.m. Address by Poona Women (open to women only)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 3, 1994
Muslim: Safar 15, 1357.
Parsi: Avan 14, 1307
Hightide: 1-04; 13-48
Lowtide: 7-04; 19-39
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.

LORRY TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of all the Lorry Owner-Drivers of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at Dana Bunder, Clare Road.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S BORI ASSOCIATION.

The second anniversary of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 145, Mody Street, Fort, when Mr. U. Koragappa Beera (Neriya) will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Sleep of Body and Dreams of Soul" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "The invasion of Austria by Germany is the beginning of the end of European civilization".

Proposer: Dr. T Altmann and Opposer: Mr. S. Zalman.

PROTEST MEETING

The protest meeting of the citizens of 'F' Ward will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. near Laxminarayan Temple Parel Bhoiwada against the opening of new toddy shop in the house of Mr. Hargowandas belonging to Jiwandas Wadi at Jerbai Wadia Road Parel, Bombay. Com Mahadeshwar will preside.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The pupils of the A. V. Sarvajanik High School, running by the Hindu Sevak Samaj, will perform various gymnastic programmes with music, such as, (1) Lajim, (2) Dumbles, (3) Wand, (4) Farshu, (5) Bhala, (6) Drill (7) Keleshthenic, (8) Jamaiya, (9) Magdal, and (10) Dand, Bethak and Asan, to day (Sunday).

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

In connection with the Sri Ramanavami celebrations Sita Kalyanam will be celebrated at 9-0 a.m. to-day (Sunday), and procession at 7 p.m.

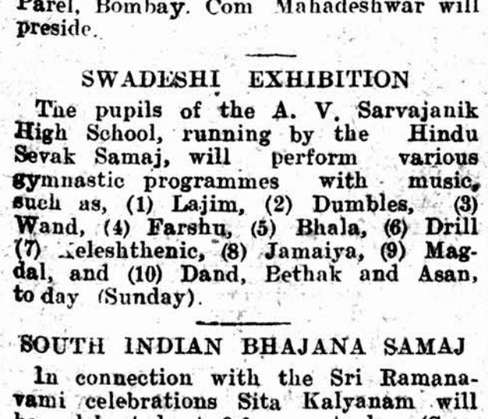
Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Sri Rama Pattabhishekam" by Mr. Natesa Bhagavathar of Tiruvalur to-morrow (Monday) at 8-30 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane left on Saturday morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar.

THE REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



S—1X

7 HOT & HISSING SONGS 7

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—Daily Change of Programme. Time as usual.

CAPITOL—"45 Fathers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.

EROS—"Mad About Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Young and Innocent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"S. O. S. Coast Guard!" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"New Searchlight". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Lootaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow and holiday at 2 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Soongadi". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.

MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Ali Baba Goes to Town." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.

REGAL—"Love and Hisses." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"This Way Please" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION

The students who attend the B.P.S.F. "village survey and Literacy campaign" training classes are requested to make the following changes in the time table 17th April 1938, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. G. R. Kulkarni 18th April 1938 inaugural of the "Literacy Week" at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge at 6 p.m. Hon. Mr. Mavlankar will preside.

Training lectures class: B. P. Adult Education Hall, Sukhadwala Building, Raveline Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

The following is the programme for to-day (Sunday):—

4-30 p.m.—Arrival of the Prime Minister.

5 p.m. to 6 p.m.—1 Prayer and Welcome Song.

Welcome speech by the President of the Association—Mr. V. D. Ghate, M.A., B.T., T.D. (Lond.)

2 Prime Minister's Address and the opening of the Exhibition.

3 Vote of thanks.

1 Mr. V. R. Nerurkar, M.A., T.D. (Lond.), M.R.S.T. (Eng.).

2 Dr. A. S. Kalapesi, B.A., B.SC., Ph.D., D.I.C., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T. (Engl)

4 Vande Mataram

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

A General Body meeting of the Reception Committee of the First Bombay Provincial Conference of the All India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. B. Y Paranjpe's Consulting Rooms, Dhun Building, 213, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

TREE TUITION IN YOGA SHASTRA

On Sunday morning between 6-30 and 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Natural way to real health and salvation.

CINEMA GOERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Cinema Goers' Association of India, the branch organisation of the Association for the city of Bombay (south), will be inaugurated to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall premises of the Tejoo Kaya Building at Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi.

The proceedings terminating, the members present will proceed and join in the "Better Pictures' Campaign" to be observed at the Edward Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, in appreciation of the New Theatres' "Devdas".

POPULATION AND FAMILY HYGIENE CONFERENCE

Programme For To-day

The following is the progarmme of the Conference for to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m.:—

Visit to Birth Control Clinic (members delegates and friends will meet at Birth Control Clinic, Parel opposite K. E. M. Hospital at 8 a.m.)

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.: Birth Control and Sterilisation

Chairman: Dr. V. R. Khanolkar.

Papers for discussion from Dr. M. Jaya Surya, Mrs. E. How-Martyn, Dr. J. Mordecai, Mr. P. S. Sharma and Dr S. P. Srivatsava.

3 to 5 p.m.—Medical Problems and Problems of Sex:—

Chairman: Lt. Col. W. C. Spackman. Lt. Col O. Berkeley-Hill.

Papers for discussion from Dr. H. S. Joshi, Dr. R. J. Katrak, Miss D. N. Bhagwat, Dr. G. Bose and Mr. M. K. Sett

6-15 p.m.—Public Lecture at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

Chairman.—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.

Subject:—"With regard to the long-period programme for a free India, the first problem to tackle is that of our increasing population"—Mr. Subhas C. Bose in his Presidential address to the Haripura Congress. Different Aspects of the Problem will be dealt with by the speakers.

Speakers:—Begum Hamid Ali, Mrs. E. How-Martyn, Prof. R. B. Lal, Prof. Radhakamal Mukerjee and Mr. P K. Watta!

ALL INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

A General Body Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held at Dr. B. Y. Paranjpe's Consulting Rooms, Dhun Bldg., 213 Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4. to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT KING'S CIRCLE

The Original Imperial Band will play under the directorship of Mr. P. C. Freitas, a programme of music at King's Circle, Matunga to-day (Sunday) commencing from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

SARASWAT UNION

The monthly Social Gathering of the Kanara Saraswat Residents of the Bombay North will be held at the Wanmali Hall, Chabildas Road, Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) near Tilak Bridge, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. when a programme of music, dance and character sketches has been arranged.

KHAR GYMKHANA

The annual cricket match between the Ladies and Gents will be played to-day (Sunday), on the Khar Gymkhana grounds at 3 p.m. Miss S. K. Dhairyawan and Mr. S. H. Mehta will lead Ladies and Gents respectively.

OPERETTA

The pupils of St. Isabel's School, Mazagaon, will stage an operetta on Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, (to-day and to-morrow), at 6 p.m. at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY).

8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.—Discussion on Practical Work in Geography, Prof. A. N. Sane, B.A., B.T. Mrs. Indira Joshi, M.A., T.D. Mr. S. U. Shukla, M.A., (Cantab), T.D., (Lond.), Bar-at-law, Mr. S. N. Havevala, B.A., B.T., Mr. B.M. Kapadia, M.Sc., B.T. will lead the discussion.

5-30 p.m. to 6-15 p.m.—Lecture on The Geographical Background of International Relations by Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, M.A., J.P., I.E.S.

6-30 p.m.—Show of Educational Films by courtesy of Kodak, Ltd. Bombay.

The annual ceremony of the Satrasta Hindi Middle School will be performed to-day (Sunday), in its compound (near Jacob Circle Post Office) when the prizes will be distributed to the candidates of the said institution and to the students of the Primary Hindi School as well. Pandit Umashankar Dixit has kindly consented to preside. The time for the inauguration will be announced in due course of time.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, April 16.

A fresh western disturbance is approaching the Northwest Frontier. The weather remains thundery over the Andaman sea. Scattered thunderstorms have occurred in South Madras, North Deccan and along and near the Himalayas, Miraj reporting a quarter of an inch of rain. Temperatures continued above normal in Assam and East Bengal.

Forecast until the evening of 17th: Scattered thunderstorms are expected in South Madras, North Deccan, the Central Provinces and the extreme North of Assam.—A.P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-4-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.9 degrees 4.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.9 degrees 1.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 176 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-4-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PROTEST MEETING OF HINDUS

A public meeting of Hindus of Bombay will be held at Matunga G.I.P. in public park to protest against the Muslim Women's Apostacy Bill introduced by Mr. Kazimi in the Legislative Assembly, at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

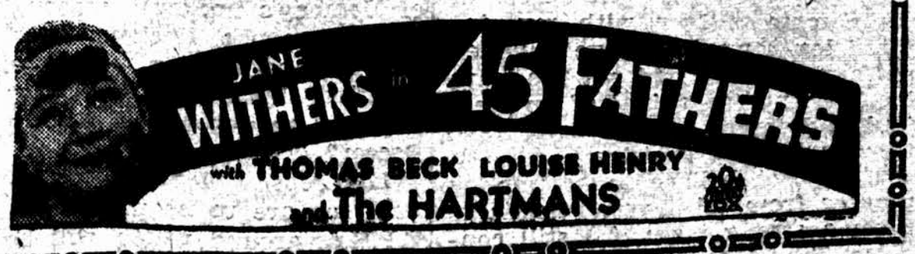
MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL

"Help the Mandal and Mandal will help you" said Sjt. Hariprasad Kothari, Hon. Secretary of the Mandal, welcoming more than two hundred ladies and gentlemen, present at the moon-light gathering, organised by the Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal, on the terrace of Bhuta Nivas No. 8. Vincent Road. The terrace was well decorated with electric lights. The audience were entertained by Ras and Garba by Mandal's garba-party. Prof: G. B. Angarkar's mimicries and immitations pleased the audience very much. Sjt. Labhchandbhai Megranis' Lok-Gita delighted the audience. Sjt. Ghalabhai Hansraj appealed to the gathering to strengthen the Mandal. Sjt. Harrai Desai gave a good discourse on child education. Sjt. Hariprasad Kothari vividly described the activities of Mandal and appealed the audience to take part in Mandal's activities.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all Mails for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Queda" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday the 20th instant

CAPITOL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



Charanjiva Transferred To Nagpur

Indian Davis Cup Player's Fine Record

With the transfer of Mr. J. Charanjiva, Bombay loses a personality well-known in sports circles. particularly tennis.

Mr. Charanjiva, who was at Cambridge, was a full 'Blue' of that University from 1929 to 1932 4 years in succession. He had the unique experience in these 4 years of losing only one tennis match of the several in which he participated. A record only few can boast of and certainly the only Indian.

He was still at College when he represented India in the Davis in in 1929. He played for the country in the Davis Cup again in 1932. When he first played for India in this International tennis tournament he led his country's team

The tennis team that visited Ceylon in 1935 was captained by Charanjiva.

Charanjiva has made a name when he was put against foreign players of repute visiting India Representing India against Jugoslavians at Bombay in 1935: with Krishnaswamy as partner, the pair beat Punsec and Kukuljevic. Again in partnership with Krishna Parsad the Indian doubles pair, accounted to Boussuo and Brignon (France). The match was played in Bombay in 1935 and was won in straight sets.

While Charanjiva was at Cambridge he represented India at Wimbledon for 4 years (1929-32). Playing at Wimbledon in 1930 he took Barotra and Boussuo. both of France. to 5 sets.

Charanjiva has played tennis on the Continent. He lost to G. P. Hughes (Great Britain) in the final of the Italian Championship played at Geneva in 1930. This Indian tennis star has triumphed over among others, N. G. Parquharson (South Africa), who has beaten F. Perry, R. J. Richie. F. V. Robb and B. T. Blake.

His interest in Bombay tennis has been wide. He was one of the founders of the Bandra Club.

J. Charanjiva, Cambridge Blue Indian Davis Cup player and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Lawn Tennis Association, who is transferred to Nagpur.

Since 1934 the Bombay Provincial Tennis Association has had his services as Councillor, Vice-President, Hony. Secretary and Treasurer. He proved an efficient Tennis Secretary of the Cricket Club of India. In that capacity he very successfully staged the exhibition matches, at the Brabourne Stadium in which Tilden, Cochet and others participated. This led revenue to the C.C.I. and the Tennis Association.

Charanjiva is at present a member of the All-India ranking and Davis Cup Selection Sub-Committee.

Inadvertently it was not mentioned earlier that when Charanjiva was at College in England, he annexed the Cambridge University and Irishmen's Doubles. The Welsh Doubles, the Carlisle Singles and Doubles titles also fell to him.

He first came to the fore in the tennis world as a student of the Government College, Lahore, where he studied for 1924 to 1928.

PROFESSIONALISM PANDEMONIUM AT IN HOCKEY

Dhyanchand Says: "Fate Of Amateur Hockey Is Doomed"

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" regarding the witthdrawal of the Jhansi Heroes from the Aga Khan and Beighton Hockey Tournaments, Dhyanchand explained the circumstances leading to this unfortunate decision.

He said:—

"I am deeply grieved at the inability to appear this year before the sports-loving public of Bombay and Calcutta.

"I am well aware of the disappointment of hockey fans at these centres at the unexpected withdrawal of my team from these tournaments.

"I can only assure the public that circumstances beyond our control and anticipation upset our programme. Even with my injured leg, I would have fulfilled my appointment had not the leave trouble and 'coaching' of players tied and forced my hands to take this unpleasant decision.

"I do not believe in assembling players from all over India to form a strong team. I still consider Jhansi the home of hockey and there is no dearth of players here, but if local associations fail to exercise proper and adequate control over players the fate of amateur hockey is doomed.

"I won the Beighton Cup with Jhansi players and shall again win the same with their help. But very undesirable influences are at work which make players play for different clubs in different tournaments.

"I cannot too strongly protest against this evil practice in Indian hockey. If the Indian Hockey Federation does not make up its mind to take strong measures to counteract this tendency to professionalism, the integrity of 'bona fide' clubs and Associations would be hopelessly at stake."

(Continued from col. 4)

which they returned last year. They are quite capable of getting it.

JEPSON AND KILLEDAR CUPS

Yet the Jepson and Killedar tournaments are to be finished and this means the prolonging of Bombay's hockey season to another month. Hockey starts in October and ends in May—eight months! Could not the season be so fixed as not to clash with Soccer?

The Jepsen and Killedar Tournaments are to be played on the B.P.H.A. ground which will be an improvement in the standard of the play.

HOCKEY MUSINGS—BY SHORT-CORNER

Aga Khan Tournament—Beighton Cup—The Jepson And Killedar Cups

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Only the final to be decided and the curtain will fall on yet one more Aga Khan Tournament. The Tournament has lasted a month, including the preliminary rounds. It seems too long a time.

Coming to the standard of hockey displayed in this year's tournament, it has been on par with the past years. Although most up-country teams were disappointing, yet a few have done their bit to serve up thrills to Bombay fans

'LUSIS' EXIT

Nothing must have been more disappointing to the supporters of the Lusitanians than the way the League Champions succumbed to the G.I.P. Rly.

The 'Lusis' team has always given a fine display of hockey but against the G.I.P., they gave a display that broke the hearts of many and one wonders what they will do in the Beighton Cup if at all they make the trip to Calcutta.

BOLD BID

The G.I.P. team are out to make a bold bid for the coveted trophy and make up for their lapse in the Inter-Railway final. The team is playing very well indeed with the exception of the leader who seems to be out of position. The G.I.P. have the best defence one could hope for and it will only be an extraordinary forward-line that will break through.

The G.I.P. will have played their semi-final against Kirkee United when these notes appear in print. I expect the G.I.P. to beat their rivals and thus avenge their defeat at the hands of Kirkee United in the Gwalior Cup in the first year of the tournament.

BHAGWANT CLUB SHINES

The Bhagwant Club from Tikamgarh, after their fine display of hockey against the 'Times of India'. created a favourable impression. Although they missed the services of three star players in Nabi Shah, Pekhan Lal and Augustine, they gave a good account of themselves to beat the Poona United by two goals to nil.

The Bhagwant Club have all the qualities that go to make a first class team but bad finish. The scoring of goals is what counts in tournaments

FIRST SEMI-FINAL

The Bhagwant Club contested the first semi-final with the holders and with Nabi Shah, Pekhan Lal and Augustine back in the team, put up a very creditable performance and held their redoubtable opponents to a draw.

Bhagwant Club gave a fine exhibition of hockey but poor finish was their weak point. The Lahore team did not put up such a grand performance as they did against the Customs but their defence was sound and saved their side from many a tight corner.

Early in the game, a little rough play was seen but after a couple of players were cautioned the game calmed down.

CUSTOMS BEATEN

The most thrilling game in this year's tournament, so far was the one between the Provincial Champions and the Holders, the Y.M.C.A. Lahore, Bombay was looking to the Customs as the last hope to maintain local prestige. The Customs, though beaten were never disgraced.

The Y.M.C.A. were always on top but the Customs fought tooth and nail before they succumbed in the last minute of extra-time.

UNLUCKY 'VARSITY OLD BOYS

The 'Varsity Old Boys were distinctly unlucky to have been beaten by Kirkee United in the replay. The Old Boys from Lahore played good hockey and in Charanjit Rai they have the best inside-right seen in this year's tournament. Akran, the inside-left has pretty stick-work and good ball-control and Basheshar Singh is a fine leader. Girdhari Lal at Left-half is another outstanding player in the team. Had they beaten the Kirkee, I have no doubts, they would go on to win the cup. I wish this team does think of coming next year again.

PLUCKY ORDNANCE

The Kirkee Ordnance put up a plucky fight against Y.M.C.A., Lahore and the holders were lucky to draw on the first game and again lucky to win in the replay. Kirkee had the better of the exchanges in both games and but for the great display of Caleb, at centre-half, Manna Singh at right-half and Bali at left-half, they should have been out of the tournament

It's a pity, the Y.M.C.A. could not get the services of three great players, viz., Latif, the centre-forward, Meher Singh in goal and Nasib, inside-left.

BEIGHTON CUP

This year's Beighton Cup will be of special interest to Bombay as two of our star teams are visiting Calcutta to throw a stone at the Cup. The Lusitanians, who went down ignominously to the G.I.P. and the Customs I hear, that the 'Lusis' are taking many star players with them from Bombay but will that help towards team work! The Customs, too—so I hear—are including two or three new men of repute. Their last-minute entry by wire came as a surprise. I do hope the Customs, get the Beighton Cup,

(Continued in Col. 2.)

Following that genius--Walt Disney!

You saw Disney's "SNOW WHITE" and Fell in Love with his art: But when you will see PRABHA Pictures (Kolhapur's) first All-India-Kiddies-Picture "DHRUV" —a Marathi screen hit you'll utter above words for "PRABHA" Await

"DHRUV"

Remember!
It's PRABHA'S.

It's Supreme Release!

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

Violent Rises And Falls In Blood Pressure During Week

POONA, April 16.

"I wish I could say that there has been a change for the better in Gandhiji's health during the week under report. But various things, apparently trifling-looking have continued to disturb the sensitive balance and there have been violent rises and falls in the blood pressure." Writes Mr. Mahadev Desai in to-day's issue of the "Harijan" regarding Mr. Gandhi's health.

His system has become very much like a most sensitive barometer which records the slightest change in the air pressure.

"In a recent letter Miraben puts the position in a way that it is impossible to better. It is the mental atmosphere and moral discords that must be jarring on his inner being. The mending of ourselves is, I believe. the only direct help. Exactly in proportion to the awakening or failing of those around him does Bapu's comfort expand or shrink. I believe more and more that the nearer we can approach to Bapu's ideals, the further we can prolong his life. We can kill him with our moral faults, or serve him into a ripe age."—A. P.

CRISIS THREATENED IN ORISSA

H. Mahtab's Statement On Appointment Of Dain

CUTTACK, April 16.

Interviewed in connection with the proposed appointment of Mr. Dain as Acting-Governor of Orissa and the Congress Working Committee's resolution thereon, Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab, a member of the Working Committee. said:—

"There is still time for the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to retrace their steps. I don't think any change at this stage will in any way stand on the way of their prestige. The Working Committee has suggested a healthy convention to grow.

"The Ministers also should not be expected to continue in office under any condition. Since the Working Committee has taken up the question, they will give direction as to what to do A crisis there may be and no body should be worried over it. Circumstanced as we are, we must accept the crisis as a normal affair.'—United Press.

JINNAH AT CALCUTTA

20,000 People Receive Him At Howrah Station

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Well over 20,000 people assembled at Howrah station and in its vicinity this morning in order to accord a welcome to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President-elect of the special session of the All-India Muslim League which will commence in Calcutta to-morrow, and took him in procession to Mahomed Ali Park where he hoisted the League Flag.

Prominent among those present were Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, and other Muslim Ministers, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and a large number of Muslim members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.—A. P

The E. I. R. Bombay mail by which Mr. Jinnah travelled arrived 40 minutes later than the scheduled hour and it took another half an hour for the Presidential procession to start from the station in view of the great rush of people who had gathered outside it.

The President was taken in a carriage drawn by 16 horses.—A. P.

VERDICT ON MINISTER SHAREEF

C. P. CABINET MEETING ON APRIL 23 TO CONSIDER DECISION NEXT WEEK

NAGPUR: April 16.

The Associated Press understands that there will be a meeting of the C. P. Cabinet at Pachmarhi, on April 23, at which all the Ministers will be present. This meeting will be preceded by the usual informal meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Informed circles believe that the tribunals finding in regard to the two clemency cases for which Sir M. N. Mukherji has been asked by the Working Committee to examine and report, will be known to the Premier and his colleagues before the Cabinet meeting to be held on April 23.

This meeting is, therefore, considered to be very important as it is believed in some circles that the future of the Ministry may well depend on the nature of the finding by the tribunal.

All relevant public documents connected with the two cases have been forwarded to the Congress President, Mr. Bose by the Law Minister Mr. Shareef and it is expected that the Tribunal's findings will be known to the C. P. Ministry in a week.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET

It now transpires that the Executive Committee of the C. P. Assembly Congress Party, and not the full Party, will meet at Pachmarhi on April 24 to consider the Working Committee's decision to appoint a Tribunal in connection with the clemency cases and the Tribunal's finding thereon if available by that date. A.P.

Govt. Know Better Than Newspapers

Chairman At Inaugural Meeting Of Mysore Political Affairs Committee

BANGALORE, April 16.

Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, First Member of Council and Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, in the course of his speech at the inaugural meeting of the Committee held at the Bangalore Secretariat to-day said:—

"We are living in an era of constitutional experiment tending, on the one hand, towards an autocratic direction of men's speech and writings and even of their thoughts, and, on the other, to discussions in the press and on the platform, often of what are asserted to be the inmost thoughts, of the men who are responsible for great decisions

"It must be obvious to any one who thinks about the matter that a Government that is worthy of the name is likely to be in possession of fuller information than the newspapers, and to have before it many considerations that are not apparent to the platform orator, but at the same time to place these before the public before the information is complete or before a question is ripe for decision is often likely to lead to difficulties and to prejudice the satisfactory disposal of the matter in issue

His Highness the Maharaja and his advisers have been seeking a way of securing the advice on major issues of responsible leaders of public opinion without involving themselves in the difficulties that result from premature publicity and the constitution of this committee is the result.

It is proposed to place before you difficult problems involving political action as they arise, to put you in possession of all the information that is available to the Government and to ask you to discuss the issues raised among yourselves and with the representative of the Government who will place the results of that discussion before the Government as a whole.

At the same time you are invited to call the attention of the Government of your own motion to any matters which in your opinion need such attention, and to initiate discussions on the same with your colleagues on the Committee and with the representative of the Government.

"We do not propose to ask you to record any formal decisions, or to take any responsibility for the conclusions at which the Government may arrive. Your responsibility will be that of laying fully and frankly before the Government the points of view of the interests which you represent.

"I anticipate that the Committee will very soon come to be recognised as an integral and important part of the Government machine and that it will exercise a very great influence, not only upon the work of the administration, but also upon the public life of the State."—A.P.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATORS' REPLY TO CONGRESS

TRIVANDRUM, April 16.

Eleven members of the Travancore Legislature have issued a statement strongly criticising a statement issued by the members of the Trvancore State Congress delegation in Madras, and say that it is calculated to spread false ideas about Travancore and its administration.—A. P.

NEHRU AND THE FAKIR

A few months ago short, Harrow educated Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru retiring president of the Indian National Congress, received a letter from the wilds of the North-West Frontier Province Casting his glowing eyes on the signature, he was excited to find it was from the elusive little-seen Fakir of Ipi

In one respect Nehru and the Fakir are dark birds of a feather; they are both at loggerheads with the British. More than a year ago the Fakir, hidden in lonely holes in his Province started a drive out--the British campaign from behind rocks trees, and bushes which cost the British high above £1,000,000, ended in an uncertain British victory at the end of last year (Cavalcade, Nov. 27, 1937).

For his part, Nehru, trying to break the imperial rule in India, has spent six years in British jails, has had his high-browed head beaten by British truncheons, has seen the police tussle with his wife and his late mother.

But last month Nehru set out on a tour of India. One of the first places he has visited is the Fakir of Ipi's Province —"Cavalcade".

DON'T FORM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

MALKAPUR, (By Mail).

Nearly 100 Congress members of this place applied to Buldana District Congress Committee seeking its permission to form the Malkapur Town Congress Committee. But the High Command refused the permission. Thus flouting public opinion the High command has thurst upon the Malkapur public an unwanted parliamentary Board to conduct the Municipal elections. Great dissatisfaction prevails in the town. Most probably this matter will be referred to the A.I.C.C

SELF-GOVT. FOR RURAL AREAS

Committee's Drastic Recommendations

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

The Local Self-Government Expert Committee appointed by the U. P. Government has made the following drastic recommendations:—

Whole of the rural area to be given the benefit of local self-government. Rural areas will be divided into Village Panchayats Town areas, Municipalities and District Boards will remain as they are at present, but the Notified Areas will be abolished.

On the question of franchise the Committee by majority recommended adult franchise. The committee also emphasised on the advisability of introducing party system in elections.

The Committee was unanimous on the question of joint system of electorate, but in view of the present state of political opinion, they felt they were not competent to make any recommendations about it but, they held to be if separate electorate was retained, it should be confined to Muslims alone.

If a resolution favouring joint electorate is passed by any local body by a majority of Muslim members, joint electorate should be introduced in that body.

Any person above 21 years should be regarded as adult entitled to vote and every candidate for membership should be of 25 years or above and conviction for offences should not be regarded as disqualification.

Some measures suggested, provide security of tenure for Chairman of local bodies. Election of the Chairman in first instance should be by general electorate.

On the question of supervision, the Committee recommended the establishment of Local Self-Government Board with a strong inspectorate to control and supervise local bodies. Majority of the Committee thought that the control of Commissioners and District Magistrates over these local bodies would not be conducive to their good administration.

Establishment of police force for execution of orders of local bodies, abolition of separate Improvement Trusts and creation of a Central Board Education to control vernacular education in province, were also recommended by the Committee.

The Committee held that Local bodies' services should not be State services and as such, appointments should be made by Local Self-Government Board.

NEXT CONGRESS DATES

Satyamurty To Put Forth Legislators' Difficulties

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Mr. Satyamurthi is leaving Delhi to-morrow morning for Bombay 'en route' to Madras

At Bombay he will meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and discuss with him particularly the question of the dates of the next Congress session in February clashing with the session of Provincial and Central Legislatures

Mr. Satyamurthi will also consult Dr. Gilder in order, among other things, to ascertain if a trip to Simla next July to attend the meetings of the Public Accounts Committee could be safely undertaken in the present state of his heart.—A. P.

INDIA IS MUSICAL NATION

Comparison Between Indian And Western Music

By Mrs. MARGARET E. COUSINS. (Condensed from the Inner Culture) in "Indian Readers' Digest."

Western musicians do not know that India is a musical nation, or that it has developed its own musical science and instruments. But what do we actually find? That since the earliest days music has been studied and generated in India

Musical research proves more and more that if Greek and Egyptian music were not derived from the root stock of Indian music, then there must have been some forgotten race which acted as musical parent to all three. The old Greek modes are all found in common use among Indian musicians.

Both East and West have twelve divisions of the octave as their common stock of sound material within an octave. The Indian system alone however. further divides these into the twenty-two 'shrutis' and uses, though not frequently. these delightfully fine sub-divisions called quarter-tones. The sense of hearing of the average musician of the West, or of the non-musician, simply cannot distinguish these minute variations from the well known sound

The contrast between East and West in the use of the twelve semitones or 'swarams' is most remarkable and from a study of it India emerges far and away superior to Europe. Every form of permutation and combination of these twelve 'swarams' in arrangments of seven has been scientifically classified ages ago and, as the seventy-two 'melakartas' (scales),form what Westerners would call seventy-two complete different scales. These again have been selected from to form derived partial scales or "ragams'

What do we find in the West? Only three out of the seventy-two are used. Only to three combinations of the twelve sounds taken seven at a time does the Western ear respond with keen pleasure or understanding; only to three scale foundations has it become accustomed. The Greeks chose seven out of the possible combinations and used them for some centuries; but since about 1,500 A.D., four have fallen entirely into disuse either through Western prejudice or its [illegible] mythology.

Thus all Western music is formed from Dhira Sankarabharana, Kiravana, and Gaurimanohari ragams, according to South India terminology; in other words, from the major scale. the harmonic minor scale and the melodic minor scale Nothing of the beauty of Mayamalavagaula, the sweetness of Kalyani, the pensiveness of Bhairavi, the strength of Tody are known to the Western world.

The Western ear is accustomed only to rhythmic divisions of two, three, four, six, nine, and twelve units. The Indian musician delights in those composed of five, seven, ten, fourteen, and the intermediate numbers right up to twenty-nine, in addition to the few common in the West. It is this Eastern peculiarity of rhythm that often causes the Western listener so much aesthetic discomfort. He cannot find his rhythmic bearings and feels entirely at sea. He tries to fit Western times into these complicated 'talams' and of course it cannot be done. In disgust, he exclaims. "There's no method in their madness!" whereas the fault lies in his own ignorance of what is being worked out.

There is a final aspect in which the East differs very much from the West in matters, namely, its sensitiveness to an aesthetic of hour, season, mood, with the mode in which the song is sung.

NAZIS ARE NOT A HAPPY FAMILY

Blomberg Incident Shows Their Contempt For 'Plebian Elements'

(By Air Mail).

Paris (NNS).—A newspaperman returning from Germany reports a long conversation with one of the officers of the German army, which sheds some light on the relationship between the Nazi Party and the army. The officer was a Prussian Junker, conservative and a Protestant, a typical representative of the officer caste.

He and his friends were indignant over the arrest of Pastor Niemoeller. The persecution of the Catholics had left him indifferent. but action against the Protestant church roused his anger against the Nazis.

Another reason for his opposition to the Nazis is their foreign policy. He and his fellow-officers do not believe that the democratic countries will continue to yield to the Nazis. He has the highest respect for the French army and French war machines and he does not believe that the German army is strong enough to oppose France. German infantry, above all, is still inadequate and insufficiently trained. Czechoslovakia could be defeated, but not one of the Great Powers. English rearmament has caused great worry among the officers. while the military power of Italy is not esteemed highly.

A third reason for dissatisfaction with the Nazis arises from his caste feeling. He and his fellows despise the "plebian elements" in the Nazis who are no specialists yet wish to participate in everything. On the other hand, the officer corps endorses Hitler's and Goering's economic policy. They believe that private capitalism has outlived its usefulness, particularly in times of war. The only doubts that still existed referred to the capability of the Nazis to govern industry. Most interesting was also the fact that there was much hostility to Blomberg.

This interview took place before the recent open conflict between the army and the Nazis.

DOCTORS AND WAR.

London (NNS).—The opposition to war in England in the medical profession is growing and is finding expression in the Medical Peace Campaign. The origin of this campaign is interesting. In 1935 a memorandum was prepared protesting against the bombing of Red Cross units in Ethiopia. This was endorsed by several hundred names and submitted to the Italian ambassador. Another impetus to the movement was given by the manifesto of the medical profession in Holland urging the study of the psychological factors that lead men to war. Finally, the International Peace Campaign helped to organize the Medical Peace Campaign after its Brussels conference.

The appeal of the Campaign Committee is being made to pacifists and to League adherents. It is urged that the procession has a social responsibility of preventing the outbreak of the "war disease." Sub-committees are at work studying air raid precautions, investigating the psychological aspects of war and analyzing the consequences of war

On the other hand, a section of the British Medical Association is working hard at medical preparedness, trying to discover what work doctors are willing to undertake "in the event of a national emergency." In one case, at least, something close to threats has been resorted to. "I would also point out," said a letter, "that those doctors who have been given choice of home service will be the last to be called upon. Those doctors who have not returned their forms will probably not receive the same consideration." It should be added that this method was officially disavowed.

ANTI-FASCISM IN SOUTH AMERICA

Lima (NNS).—In spite of the widespread and persistent propaganda of the Fascist powers in South America, there is considerable opposition to Fascism and adherence to democracy. Saavedra Lamas, Foreign Minister of Argentina, for example, took occasion at the unveiling of a statue to George Canning to declare his loyalty to democracy. He emphasized the collaboration between South America and Britain and the U.S. during the wars of independence. He stated explicitly: "Every attempt by European nations to propagate their political systems in any part of our territory must be considered a threat to the peace of America."

At the same time, the influential journal "La Prensa" declared that the American republics would make a great mistake to ally themselves with the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo triangle. Finally it is reported from Brazil that the police of Rio Grande do Sul suppressed the Nazi organisations and prohibited their uniforms; in Porto Alegre, Nazi headquarters were closed by the police; and the Federal Government ordered that Portuguese must be taught in all foreign schools and colleges.

NAZIS ACTIVE IN LATIN AMERICA

ECONOMIC WEDGE IN MONROE DOCTRINE

The coup by which President Vargas secured himself a further term of power in Brazil last Autumn was hailed with premature hilarity in the German and Italian Press as another victory for Fascism.

Germany apparently hoped to turn her anti-Comintern triangle into a rectangle with its fourth corner at Rio de Janeiro. Germany was disappointed; President Vargas is no crusader but a South American politician anxious to retain power under the pretext of fighting Communism, and Brazil is a huge, ramshackle and undeveloped land geographically unsuited and administratively unequipped for totalitarian Government.

BRAZIL'S BEST CUSTOMER.

Brazil's political importance is over-shadowed by her economic resources, and Germany's main effort is towards securing a tight commercial grip on the country. In Sao Paulo German banking and business interests are very prominent.

In the last three years Germany has supplanted the United States as Brazil's best customer and is making every effort to gain control of the Brazilian iron ore mines. Last Summer the German Government submitted to the Brazilian Foreign Trade Bureau a plan for the piling up immense reserves of Brazilian raw materials in convenient places in Germany, so as to be immediately available in war time

German trade with the Argentine is steadily increasing. Before 1935 she imported no meat from the Argentine; with the renewal of the 1934 trade agreement, however, came a supplementary agreement by which Germany undertook to buy fifty thousand tons of Argentine meat per annum.

PEACEFUL INVASION.

In South America, as elsewhere, Germany has turned her economic progress to political account.

At the Buenos Ayres Conference in December, 1936, the United States asked the twenty Latin American Republics whether they would join her in cutting off any European nation at war from access to raw materials from the Americas; these replied by pointing out that in many cases they depend on their exports and that European nations are their best customers; in case of war they asked, would the United States make good for them the losses sustained through an embargo on Europe?—a question which silenced all talk of a continental embargo at Buenos Ayres.

Meanwhile Brazil is buzzing with commercial travellers and prospectors from Germany, peaceful "invaders" behind whose activities the United States detects an economic wedge being driven ever deeper into the Monroe doctrine. ("Yorkshire Post": April 5).

TUBERCULOSIS INFECTS FAT AS WELL AS THIN PERSON

All too often public is prone to believe that the only ones who are visited by this obnoxious little creature, the tubercle bacillus, are lean, stooped, pallied individuals, probably some place remote from them. That this is utterly false is proved by Ida M. Blissard, R.N., in her article, "Chasing the Cure," appearing in the December issue of "Hygeia."

The absurdity of this point of view is shown by the fact that about 65 per cent of the people who reach the age of forty, whether fat or thin, are harbouring some of the germs in their systems. And every case of tuberculosis comes from another, so it is entirely likely that each case of disease in a family was acquired from another member of the family or circle of acquaintances.

Even though the symptoms may not develop until adult life, a person with this disease has probably been carrying the germs in his body since childhood; and this being the case, the other children then no doubt were exposed to the same origin of infection

SAROJINI NAIDU

"She would have stood out in any society, under any circumstances. Her sex would never have prevented her from doing what she wanted or achieving anything wished . . . without her modern India is inconceivable. And I can't think of her without remembering the lines from Shakespeare.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale.

Her infinite variety."—Halide Edib in "inside India" (Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d.).

ISLAM

Islam, as the most rigorous monotheistic religion, closed the chapter of human history dominated by the religious mode of thought, and, by its very nature, was open to unorthodox interpretations which eventually liquidated the religious mode of thought and laid down the foundation of modern rationalism.

—M. N. Roy in "The Historical Role of Islam"

Furja Port near Broach was the scene of a serious fire, when a country craft laden with cotton bales was set ablaze. Loss is estimated at Rs. 43,000. The cause of the fire is not known and no casualty is reported.

MAHAVIR'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Help Mansa Peasants In Their Fight

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, April 15.

News have been received from all parts of Gujarat that the anniversary of Lord Mahavir was celebrated as a great occasion by the Jain Community on 12th inst., in response to an appeal from All-India Humanitarian League at Bombay.

A public meeting held at Godhra under the presidentship of Sjt. Amritlal Jeshingbhai B. Com. paying high tributes to the great qualities of late Lord Mahavir, passed a resolution requesting the Government of Bombay to declare the day of Lord Mahavir's birthday as a public holiday.

Mansa peasants are fighting very bravely. They require assistance of the Congressmen, constructively; otherwise the efforts by the newly imported officials will, in its present coolness, be a great handicap. Peasants deserve sympathy of all.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of Dhrangadra Praja Mandal here a resolution requesting His Highness to grant permission for holding the second session of the Dhrangadra State's People Conference was unanimously passed, and the move will be taken up soon.

Increment in rents has been the general cry all over the city and suburbs. It is hoped Government do take steps to check the appetite of the landholders?

KHADI, THE SYMBOL OF UNITY

Shankerrao Deo On Ethics Of Gandhism

WARDHA, April 16.

"Khadi brings together the rich and the poor, Kisan and Zamindar, Hindu and Moslem, labourer and capitalist. Gandhiji, therefore, expects the increased use of khadi to give an impetus to village industries, Hindu Muslim unity and Harijan Seva." said Mr. Shankerrao Deo in his presidential address at the Sonegaon 4th Khadi Yatra Conference.

Gandhism, he said, was inseparable from politics, since Mahatmaji's creed offered to the world a new philosophy for bringing permanent peace and tranquillity.

"At a time when the whole world is caught up in a whirlwind of violence and human massacre, resulting in the destruction of nobility and cultural advancement Gandhiji is trying to root out self-aggrandisement and violence as a means of attaining eventual peace. Gandhiji, the world's greatest revolutionary, wants not individual liberation, (Mukti) but Society's Liberation (Samaj[illegible]) A.P. —

C. P. 'CIVILIAN' TO WORK FOR CONGRESS

Secretary Of State Accepts His Resignation

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, April 15.

To-day's C. P. Gazette announces that Mr. H. V. Kamath, I.C.S., (who tendered resignation of his service in order to devote his energies for national work) has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign from April 19. Mr. Kamath proposes to stay in Jubbulpore and join Congress ranks.

INDIAN AS D.P.I.

Mr. A. C Sengupta, Principal, Morris College, Nagpur, is likely to be appointed as Director of Public Instructions vice Mr. Owen who is retiring. If appointed, Mr. Sengupta will be first Indian D. P. I. in Central Provinces and Berar.

When Patriots Dared The 'Goondas'

Hindus & Muslims Who Risked Their Lives During Allahabad Riots

M. D. writes in this week's "Harijan":—

Since the publication of Gandhiji's article 'Our Failure,' a good deal of criticism has appeared in the press. The bulk of it was dealt with by Gandhiji in his last week's article. There is just one aspect which was pressed on Gandhiji's attention by friends, viz. that there were ample demonstrations of fraternity during the riots, and that that is why the riots did not spread further. Thus it is mentioned that whilst during former riots Hindu and Mussalman localities became armed camps opposed to one another in battle array, so that innocent women and children had to go without food for some days, in Allahabad the Congress Committee organized relief and Hindu and Muslim workers went through storm centres with food for people who were starving. Pandit Sunderlal's letter now received is a long narration of the part played by the Congress and other workers, and there are portions in it which deserve to be reproduced

GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE

"Up to the 17th," he writes, "I had no apprehension that the trouble would spread. But when I heard of the Holi procession and the looting of shops and the application of sec. 144 Cr. P. C., I left home and made a point of visiting every place where there had been any trouble. I spent the whole night visiting storm centres, with a view to stopping preparations for further fighting and rioting. At ten o'clock I was in Dahiapur, a Hindu locality, at 12 o'clock in Rasulpur, a Muslim locality where 60 to 70 men armed with lathis were guarding the area. They said they meant no aggression, they were there only on the defensive. I explained to them how a defensive attitude might soon change into an offensive one, I removed their misapprehensions and gave them correct news. This seemed to reassure them. At 2 a.m. I went to the butchers' quarters. I found there, too, people full of resentment, but not unwilling to listen to reason.

Then there were Hindus who wanted to leave Mussalman localities and 'vice versa.' We helped them, but we laid stress on people being protected by their neighbours wherever they gave them the assurance of protection.

PEACE EFFORTS

On the third day there was a meeting of Hindus and Muslims, attended by Congressmen, members of the Muslim League and Hindu Sabha, under my presidentship. Peace Committees for various localities were formed and they immediately started work. Pandits Ramakant Malaviya and Mulchand Malaviya on behalf of the Hindus, and Khan Bahadur Ghaznafar Ulla, Zulfikar Ullah, Khan Bahadur Abdul Quayumkhan, Maulana Muhammad Miyan, Zahid Hussain, Shah Akbar Hussain and Shafi Ullah on behalf of the Mussalmans, worked earnestly and strenuously. Many of these last are members of the Muslim League. The Committees did very good work. The District Magistrate also helped and at one place he was with us in forming the Committees.

On the 24th and 25th March the Kalyani Devi fair is held. The place where the fair is held is a Hindu locality right in the heart of the city, but surrounded on all sides by Muslim population. Holding the fair seemed to be out of the question. There was the curfew order, there was Section 144, and there were two dead bodies found on the 24th. The officials first refused permission to hold the fair. Later they relented and gave the permission on my assurance that I should forfeit my life if anything untoward happened from the side of the Hindus. Then I approached the Mussalmans. They received me kindly. The gentlemen I have mentioned helped a good deal, but one who shall be nameless helped the most. He said he would stand surety for four Mussalman localities, and that he would forfeit his life before I did mine if anything untoward happened. Well, the fair was held, thanks to the co-operation of the police, Congress workers and volunteers, agrawal Seva Samiti volunteers and others, but thanks principally to the Mussalman friends who kept their promise to see that there was no breach of peace. I cannot speak too highly of pandit Ramakant Malaviya's services in this connection.

"WALK OVER MY DEAD BODY"

Let me tell you, Bapu, that there were not men, both Hindus and Muslims, wanting who at grave risk of life, helped in protecting life and property when the 'goondas' were abroad working havoc. I saw this with my own eyes. I must mention one incident. There is a narrow lane, at one end of which the bulk of the population are Hindus and at the other the bulk are Mussalmans. Hindus are fewer in number. Many times bands of Mussalmans came, bent on attack. The situation was saved by a retired Government servant. Being a Mussalman he appealed to his co-religionists to desist, or to walk over his dead body.

I will not go into the circumstances that led to the riots, but at the root were of course mutual distrust and ill-will and want of cool courage. I must say a few words about the part played by the Congress. Up to a certain point the Allahabad Congress Committee acquitted itself of its task very well indeed. But our short-comings were also clearly revealed. Barring a few exceptions, there was a good deal of communal feeling and violence in thought amongst ourselves. Otherwise we should, without the cooperation of the Muslim League or the Hindu Sabha, or police or military aid, be able to prevent riots or to quell them in no time....

I must not close the letter without an expression of my proud and grateful recognition of the cool courage of Pashupatinath Gupta. He was with me throughout the night of the 17th. On the 18th also he worked dauntlessly and impartially. On the 19th he was attacked and seriously stabbed. When I went to console his wife (who is barely 20) she said she was proud that he had received injuries in the cause of the country."

THEFT IN 'HOUSE OF GOD'!

A theft of ecclesiastical silver utensils is reported from the All-Saints Church, Malabar Hill. Silver articles worth several hundred rupees were found missing from the vestry of the church on Saturday morning.

"DISSOLVE DEMOCRAT SWARAJ PARTY"

Secretary And Members Appeal To Jamnadas Mehta

NAGPUR, April 16.

Messrs. G. A. Ogale, Secretary of C. P. Democratic Swaraj Party, and Mamasaheb Joglekar of Akola have sent the following telegram to Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the Democratic Swaraj Party Conference, which meets at Sholapur to-day:—

"The Party should now be dissolved leaving the members free to join the Hindu Mahasabha or the Congress as they like."—"United Press.

HARIJAN CONGRESSMAN RETURNED UNOPPOSED

DHANDHUKA (By Mail)

The 13th instant being the scrutiny day of the nominations of the District Local Board elections, the Returning officer of Dhandhuka declared Mr. Rana Rama the only Congress Harijan candidate elected unopposed for one reserved seat. The remaining seven seats in three constituencies are contested, as against Congress candidates, by Chudasama Talukdars and Limbdi State interviewed. Sit Ishvarlal Vyas M.L.A., the President Congress Committee declared that he has not an iota of doubt of the triumphant response Congress would receive from the voters of the Taluka.

B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union

In pursuance of the decision of the Working Committee of the Union three meetings were held during this week under the auspices of the Union at Bombay Central Ghas Bazar, Bamy Railway Chawls and Virar Market on the 11th, 12th, and 13th inst. respectively. Messrs. L. K. Oak, S. H. Jhabvala, and Shiv Vishal were the speakers.

The meetings re-iterated the resolutions passed at the Dadar Dhuru Hall meeting of all departments of the 23rd March which formulate the general demands of the workers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, as also some grievances of separate departments. In addition to these the workers demanded of the administration.

That the free passes for the afternoon recess for the cleaners of the Bombay Central Car-shed be cancelled.

That the subordinate officers be instructed not to ill treat and insult the staff.

That the gangmen be given the four annual holidays of the Government Gazette simultaneously.

That the gangmen be given leave for the time and period desired by them, allowing them to fully enjoy the benefit of the leave rules they are bound by.

That their annual increase held back for some time past be given to them along with the amount calculated back from the time it lay due.

That the free passes for the dependent widowed sister, mother, and brother on foreign lines which have been forfeited without notice recently be restored to the workers of the Traffic Dept.

SUBURBAN D. L. B.

Support Congress Candidates Only

The joint secretaries B.S.D.C.C. write:—

"The Election Committee of B.S.D.C.C. have started the campaign from to-day. People of Malad emphatically say that they are going to support the Congress candidates. The old residents of Malad both Gujarati and Maharashtrians have promised to support only the Congress candidates. The candidate will try to approach every voter; It is hoped that people will surely extend their Co-operation."

Fallacy Of "Race Suicide" Exposed

Why Spacing Of Births Is Essential

Fall In Birth-rate No National Decadence But Advance In Civilisation

Sir V. Ramesam's Earnest Appeal To Support Cause Of Birth-Control At Bombay Conference

In the course of his welcome address at the Population and Family Hygiene Conference held at the Town Hall Bombay, on Saturday Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee said:—

Neither eloquence, ingenuity or originality are needed on my part to emphasize the serious economic condition of India in the matter of population. I have only to refer to wellknown and unchallengable facts and leave you to draw the obvious inference from the cumulative proof that they afford. I need only point to the very high death-rate of our country and, in particular, to the most regrettable infant mortality and maternal mortality. The wastage of infant and child life, the ruin at once of maternal hope and life form perhaps the darkest spot on the national life of India

POPULATION AND PRODUCTION.

But besides the above facts there are others that tell the same tale and which show the pressure of population and its growing lack of adjustment to the conditions of production. Production, both agricultural and industrial have undoubtedly increased and yet it has left the average annual income and standard of subsistence still very low indeed

We are thus obviously very very far from the optimum of population. Nor if the present rate of growth of population continues can any possible development, whether industrial or agricultural, keep pace with it. Industrial progress and reliance on exports are being rendered more and more difficult by factors like want of capital and the growth of economic nationalism abroad. We have also to note a sort of vicious circle here, since accumulation of capital and the purchasing capacity of the home market are both enfeebled by the rapid growth of our numbers. We need hardly say that both these factors are equally essential for the success of intensive agriculture and for multiplication of manufacturing enterprise.

IDEAL OF GRAHASTHASRAM.

So far I have been dealing with the purely economic aspects of our population problem. But in addressing an Indian audience it is at least equally necessary to appeal to the sublimer ideals. Is then the ideal of Grahasthasrama to be one of maximum though short-sighted self-indulgence as well as of callous fatalism? Is it not a nobler ideal for the head of the family to practise self-control in the various ways and to guide the family policy so as to secure its maximum happiness and larger possibilities of education, self-realisation and progress? Is not woman to be relieved from the frightful burdens of excessive motherhood, precarious life and early death and to be given something like a balanced life of her own? We who claim a national minimum of economic conditions for all men—shall we deny it to the better half of man?. Is the wife not only to be continually exploited but to be made the instrument of degradation for the whole country? we in India can appreciate the view that if an optimum population is our aim it is not merely a fodder optimum.

It is for this Conference to proceed in such comprehensive lines, to form a balanced policy and to suggest for India the true basis on which alone sound economic advance and true political progress can be built up.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

In the course of his Presidential Address, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, said:—

To the extent that our deliberations succeed we shall be saving a vast amount of human unhappiness and sorrow, securing to the future generations a more adequate nutrition and making them better equipped in life

That is the object of this Conference.

I am not a worshipper at the Shrine of Malthus. But his is a great name in the history of economic thought; while there are some who consider his philosophy to be a kind of dismal one, it must be admitted that it was Malthus who first drew pointed attention to the need for a conscious limitation of population. It is true that he did not anticipate the marvellous advance of science and the almost unlimited capacity of the world to increase its productivity in the matter of food and other necessaries of life. By harnessing science to our aid we can for a long time to come provide for all reasonable increase of population and meet our requirements for feeding, clothing and housing ourselves in a comfortable manner. But this is dependent on two factors which are wholly intractable. Until world peace is secured and a more even distribution of its products is assured, the mere increase in production will lead us nowhere. That consummation is still far from being reached to-day.

FACE HARD REALITIES.

We have therefore to face the hard realities of the present and to find a way to salvation out of the deplorable mess into which we have drifted.

OBJECTIONS TO LIMITATION.

The commonest and the most frequent objections to the limitation of families can be stated as follows:—

(1) That the movement for birth-control is irreligious and opposed to the Divine Will.

(2) That it leads to clandestine immorality and is therefore contrary to high ethical standards of life,

(3) That it is likely to lead to race extinction.

(4) That there is and there can be grown or manufactured enough food and other necessaries of life to go round for any possible increase of population.

population

(1) About the first objection my view is that the relieved doctrines of religion must stand the test of reason like any other question If traditional religion cannot stand that test, it must be left alone and we must pass on to the goal along the line that reason dictates.

(2) There is a grievous misunderstanding on this point. There is no more potent source of vice than poverty and want. Prostitution is an economic institution above everything. Idleness and luxury no doubt have their victims and the dissipations of the rich cannot be sufficiently condemned; but on the other hand the ravages that poverty makes on the morals of the needy are on a much vaster scale. When day after day the wolf is at the door; when half a dozen hungry mouths are clamouring for bread and the pantry is empty; when unemployment has wrecked the health of the bread-winner and shattered his self-respect; when the too precarious springs of charity and philanthropy have dried up; virtue finds itself hopelessly out manoeuvred; its defences are weakened and its lapse from grace is difficult to prevent.

INADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the country is not again adequate. The scarcity of food grains would be evident from the fact hat the average area devoted to food production barely works out at less than two-thirds of the required quantum. A substantial part of it has got to be exported to pay for our imports. both visible and invisible. The latter constitute a special strain on the resources of the country in her present peculiar conditions. What is left for home consumption is therefore less than the barest minimum for a precarious existence. In such a state of things what is the use of adding. to the hungry mouths that cannot be fed. much less brought up with reasonable opportunity for facing the struggle of life?

But it will be wrong from this to infer that humanity as a whole will abstain from undertaking the obligations of parenthood because of the risks involved in motherhood. According to the historian Lecky, the sex urge in man and woman is so intense that if nature intended it only for the perpetuation of the race it might have been made a little milder. The natural love for children also is unmistakable. The instinct of motherhood itself will make a woman's life far from full if it is to stop at the mere gratification of the sex impulse and the same may be said of man also. It is therefore not conceivable that limitation of families will involve any danger of extinction of the race

Concluding Mr. Menta said:—

"A deliberate spacing of children will preserve the health of the motherhood and will give a chance to all the babies; but if, as at present the "devastating torrent of babies" is allowed to continue to swamp the world without regard to the consequences, the future of the race will be discounted for many a long year. I shall therefore end as I began by hoping that this Conference will do its bit towards promoting and stimulating a saner and more enlightened view of parenthood amongst our countrymen and women."

SIR V. RAMESAM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

In the course of his presidential address, Sir Vepa Ramesam said:

Until and unless the fundamental cause of human suffering namely, the number of members in every poor family far in excess of the capacity of its head to maintain, is removed all other philanthropic movements though they may be temporary palliatives, are doomed to failure. I crave your forgiveness if I devote the whole of my address to this subject.

A MISTAKEN BELIEF.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the need for family limitation is a product only of the 19th and 20th centuries. It is true that in recent times the subject has attained a greater degree of prominence than ever. This is obvious from the large mass of literature that has grown around the subject during the last 25 years. But a little thought is all that is required to show that even in the most primitive times in fact ever since social life began there must have been some need for family limitation. The reason is perfectly clear. The socialistic ideal of equality in worldly possessions never existed in ancient times or in modern times and, so long as there is inequality of economic condition, there would be inequality of happiness and comfortable living. The degree of inequality would have been less in primitive times. For instance, in the early days of the Roman Republic, a dictator like Manilius Torquatus and a common cultivator were living similar lives so far as the satisfaction of the worldly needs were concerned. As civilisation advanced, the degrees of inequality would have increased more and more. As Professor Haldane puts it "Human inequality springs from two sources namely, nature and nurture. The results of the latter are obvious." "Some inequality due to differences of environment is inevitable, if only because, of the facts of geography.... Every progressive state aims at equality of opportunity.... When there is equality of opportunity there is no excuse for failure." Thus, it is easy to see that equality of human beings is a futile idea, even if we start distributing property equally between all human beings. One man is intelligent and earns more, another man is dull and earns less; one man is prudent and cautious and saves more; another man is improvident and reckless and spends more; one gets eight children and another has got two children. With such biological facts surrounding mankind no equality could have existed in former times or may be achieved hereafter.

STORY OF "KUCHELA"

Thus for instance, in ancient India we have the story of "Kuchela" who was in his boyhood a school-mate of Lord Krishna had, later on, 27 children and so was living a life of drudgery and grinding poverty. When, one day he wished to pay his respects to Lord Krishna, he had nothing to present to him but a handful of beaten rice. When he returned home, he was surrounded by a palace of gold and diamonds and other kinds of affluence. Alas! the later parts of such stories are always mythical though the former parts are too true. Whatever may be the value of such stories in teaching Bhakthi Marga, we know too painfully that they do not happen.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

The discussion of the problem from the point of view of a whole nation or even from an international point of view is useful in emphasizing the fact that, ultimately the time must come, whatever intermediate economic adjustments may be made, when the human race cannot afford to increase at all. But long before that stage is reached many fa-

(Continued on Page 31 Col. 1)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of February 1938

We have purchased the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of February 1938. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

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INDULAL CHUNILAL DESAI,
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BHILAD, B.B. & C.I. Rly.

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SYMON DE SOUZA,
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283, Love Lane,
Mazagaon, BOMBAY.

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ARDESHAR SORABJI
DAROOWALA,
General Merchant,
DAPOLI, Dist. Ratnagiri.

No. 374481 Rs. 10
THE SECRETARY, BHASHA
POSHNI READING ROOM,
GURUVAYUR, (S. Malabar.)

No. 525888 Rs. 5
P. S. TRASY,
Oriental G. S. Life Assurance Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

No. 524885 Rs. 5
L. S. DE SOUZA,
Asst. Station Master, V.T.,
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THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of February 1938

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Jewellers and Commission
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G. T. MADRAS.

No. 366470 Rs. 5
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MADRAS.

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THANA.

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18, Vithal Wadi, Tel-Gali,
BOMBAY, 2.

Alleged Conspiracy To Defraud Indian Architect

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS OF STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTION

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

An alleged conspiracy to obtain £2,500 from a wealthy, retired Indian architect who was staying in London was described at Brighton.

The Indian said he went to Paris, Marseilles, Monte Carlo, and Genoa on the instructions of two men.

Arthur Cardiff Mead, aged 43, whose addres was not given, was charged and stealing £2,500 belonging to Pherozshah Fardoonji Balsara.

He was also charged with conspiring with William Rey to defraud Balsara of £2,500 by false pretences, and fraudulently converting £2,500 received on account of Balsara.

AT SAME HOTEL.

Mr. H. S. Rogers, prosecuting, said that Mr. Balsara came to this country last August.

On January 5 Mead—who was known to Mr. Balsara as Adams—went for a walk with him. Near Hyde Park Corner tube station Mead left Mr. Balsara, saying that he wanted to go into the station to telephone.

A few minutes later he came back with a wallet. He said he had found it in the telephone-box, and it contained cheques for roughly £20.000.

Mead said he would telephone to the owner, Mr. Rey, at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, and later he and Mr. Balsara went to see Rey, who appeared to be very gratified that he had got back his £20.000 intact.

£100 REWARD.

Rey suggested a reward of £100, and Mead said he would call for it next day, which he did.

From this time Mead and Rey began to work in collusion.

Rey said he was employed by an American firm to carry on Stock Exchange dealings. As he could not carry out transactions for his own profit in his own name he suggested that Mead and Mr. Balsara should let him use theirs.

Rey produced something which purported to be a card for admission to the Stock Exchange, and handed the £20,000 to Mead to buy stock.

"£20.000 PROFIT."

It appeared that on the transaction they were going to make £20,000 profit.

Next day Mead said there had been a technical hitch, and the money could not be handed over unless an equivalent sum of £20,000 was produced.

Mead said he could get £11,000 and it was suggested that Mr. Balsara should write a cheque for £9.000.

This was reduced to £2,500, and Mr. Balsara gave instructions to his bankers to realise stock to that amount.

Later Rey said they would go to Brighton, because his manager who was in Brighton was going to Paris. To expedite matters with the "Stock Exchange at Brighton" it was suggested that Mr. Balsara should get the £2.500 in cash.

He handed over £2,500 in £100 and £50 notes at Brighton, and was given a promissory note and aletter explaining what the promissory note was for.

Then Rey instructed Mead to go to the Stock Exchange and get the £20,000.

Then Rey returning, said he had re-invested the whole of the £20,000 and Mr. Balsara's £2,500 in a "good thing."

Mead, on returning, said he had re-invested the whole of the £20,000 and Mr. Balsara's £2,500 in a "good thing."

Rey picked up the promissory note and letter, which had been left on a table, and Mr. Balsara had not seen them since.

WENT TO PARIS.

They then went to Mr. Balsara's bedroom, where Rey appeared to be very annoyed, and almost came to blows with Mead over the re-investment of the money.

Rey said he was going to Paris shortly, and he suggested that Mr. Balsara should go there and wait for him to bring the money.

Mr Balsara went to Paris, and there received a telegram, as a result of which he went to Marseilles to wait for Rey.

Then he had other telegrams, and moved twice again.

Mr. Rogers alleged that Mead bought a gold watch at Torquay with one of the £100 notes, and as a result was interviewed by the police. It was found that he had five other £100 notes among £634 in his possesion.

BOOKS TOO PRECIOUS TO STEAL

Only Copies In Existence

Books so valuable—many being the only copies in existence—that no thief could hope to dispose of them, are to be sold at Sotheby's.

Among their original owners can be named ten kings, many uncrowned favourites such as La Pompadour and Diane de Poitiers. Napoleon, Mirabeau and Popes Clement VIII. and IX.

One is a "nursery book" written, decorated and bound in 1608 for the 14-year-old Henry Frederick Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I.

It consists of three pages of hand-writing summing up the Psalms of David within painted borders and a binding in needle-work of seed pearls and silver thread on red velvet.

The dedication, within a painted laurel wreath, discloses that the entire book was the work of Esther Inglis, who is said to have been the Prince's nurse.

SIGNED SIX TIMES.

Many of the bindings are signed, representing in all 75 master binders. But even this figure gives an incomplete view of the richness of the collection, because some of the finest are anonymous.

A seventeenth century French binder, Monnier, was so proud of one of his works that he signed it six times.

It shows Chinese landscapes with inlaid human figures, pagodas, trees, flowers, a butterfly, snail, camel and ho-ho bird, all in natural colours, and of such fine craftsmanship that the binding looks like a painting.

FACE COMPETITION

The competition this time will appeal to young as well as old, as everyone who exercises his or her power of observation and takes a little care in solving it, will stand a fair chance of getting a share in the prize. It is literally earning whilst playing and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at it.

From each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, ... certain parts of the face like eyes, nose, lips, etc., are reproduced in the series on the right, numbered 1, 2, 3. They are, however, not in the same size as in the original. You have to pick out the parts belonging to the respective faces and fill in the coupon accordingly.

As an example, block No. 18 shows the eyes of the woman illustrated in "J". We, therefore, enter No. 18 against "J" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Ans. 8 per coupon before 20th April 1938 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, nowever, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 20th April, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition..

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account.

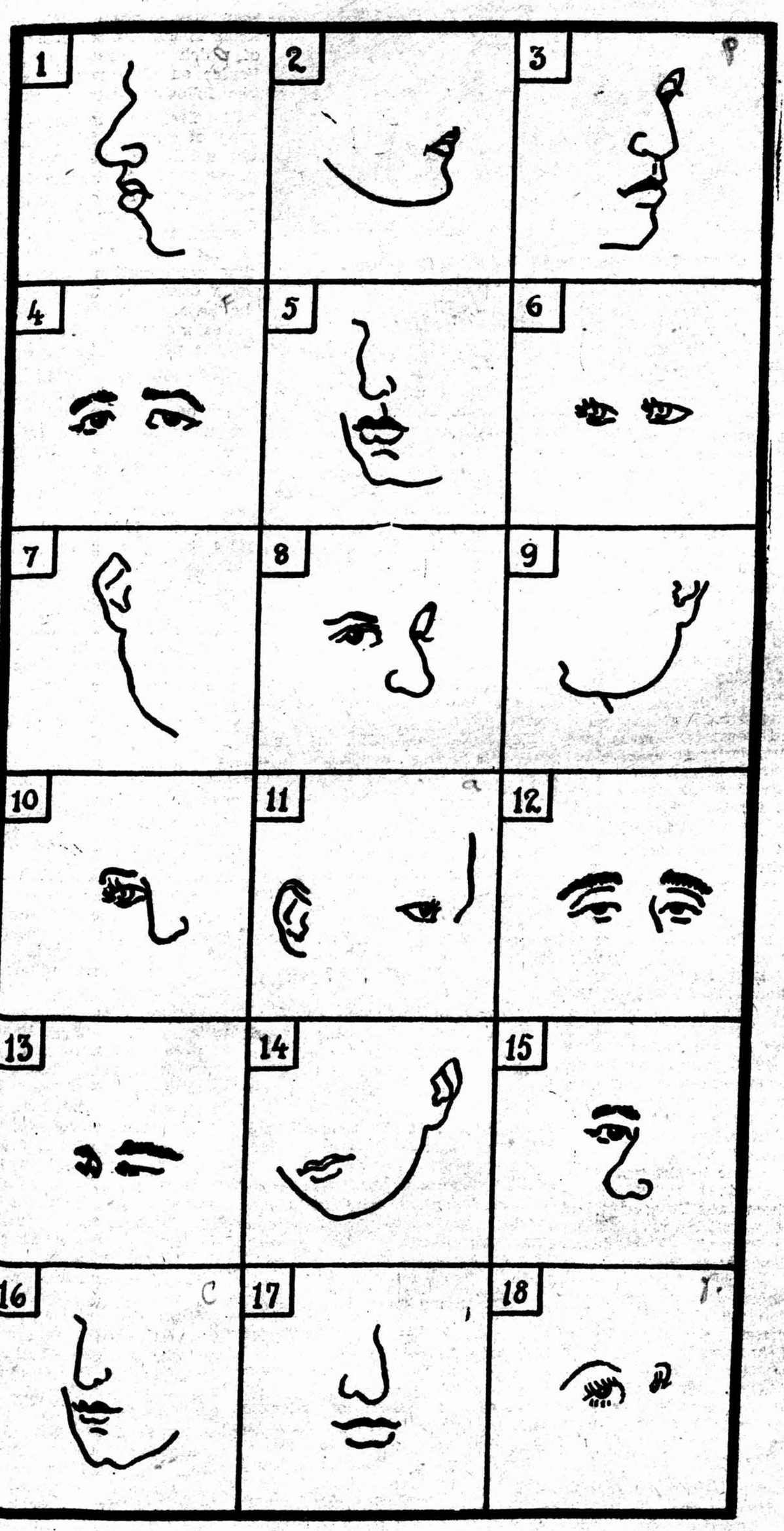
CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY

20th April, 1938.

(Extra Coupons See Page 43.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Face Competition.
17/4

A	
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M	
N	
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P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O. BOMBAY.

Lotteries Then And Now

Sweepstake At Dublin

Revolutions of a mighty drum, holding the hopes of millions, drew the streaming crowds into the blazing brightness of a transformed Round Room at the Dublin Mansion House recently for the twenty-third Draw of the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes.

The spirit of optimism shadowed the eager throng passing under the gigantic four-leaved shamrock at the gate and hope springing eternal, lured it on undaunted to meet the impact of fortune. The vision of sudden and overwhelming wealth was a possibility—before the Draw. Afterwards, it became a chimera. Such are the powers of hope and disillusionment.

For the twenty-third time Dublin became the stage for a world audience. Not alone for the visible watchers, whose voices droned to sudden silence each time Jack O'Sheehan made his vital announcements with such unconcern, was the spectacle of the Drum of moment.

A vast unseen army of hopeful humans, articulate in many speeches, and coloured with the sheen of many climes, waited thousands of miles from the Capital of Ireland for the Herald of the Goddess Fortune. To most no Herald came.

But in the Mansion House itself there is no foreboding. The happy bustle of preliminaries makes the place hum like the buzzing of a contented bee-hive. Everyone is interested in the setting which, for the first time in years is domestic.

THE FINAL BAGS.

Outside, the idea is apparent. A huge map of Ireland in relief is towering on high, flanked on either side by pylons typifying the four provinces draped with the National Flag. Above, Eire is represented driving the Chariot of Progress. The symbols of race and culture indicated by the Wolfhound, Harp and Round Tower, are prominently displayed.

Over the stage the symbolical representation of Dark Rosaleen stands receiving the allegiance of her faithful children, who present their offerings of Art, Agriculture, Industry, Education. Science, and Sport.

Two hundred girls, resplendent in the dress of Cossacks, and French Spahis, deepened the atmosphere of colour with their saffron and white and blue.

Prompt at 9-30 a fanfare of trumpets from the blue-garbed men of the No. 1 Army Band announced the approach of the procession of nurses to the drum with the final bags of counterfoils. With appropriate ceremonial, these are inserted in the drum, and the roles bearing the names of the horses are put into the miniature drum. Standing by with grim impartiality are the auditors, who see that everything is carried out in proper style.

The crowd is now seething with impatience, but the formalities have to be observed.

Another fanfare from the silver trumpets heralds the approach of the distinguished figures who will set the machinery of the draw in motion. Through the stiffly attentive lines of the uniformed girls they pass a little embarrassed at the notice they receive.

Sir Joseph Glynn, one of the Vice-Chairmen, in the absence of Lord Powerscourt, leads the way. He is followed by Dublin's Lord Mayor in the full regalia of his office. After them comes the Chief Commissioner of Police, Colonel Broy; Mr. Joseph McGrath, and the mouthpiece of fate, himself, Mr. Jack O'Sheehan.

STUPENDOUS FIGURES.

Sir Joseph, introduced in Irish by Jack O'Sheehan, makes a happy little speech. He is in obvious good humour when he speaks of the enormous benefits conferred on hospitals by the Sweeps. He is delightfully caustic when he twits the hypercritical people who complain that the hospitals were not benefiting enough by the Sweeps. What do they think, he asks, caused the additions to be made to the National Maternity Hospital and the new wings to be added to so many other hospitals in other parts of the country.

Jack O'Sheehan follows with the vital figures. They are so vast that they stagger the imagination. Over £40,000,000 have been already distributed in prize money. And, he added, "for those who say that the chances of winning a price are too slim, I would point out that since the Sweeps were first started 75,000 people have drawn prizes."

The waiting crowds are now impatient and courtesy struggles hard against desire to come to the vital part. At length the speeches are finished and the stage is set for the whirling of the Drum.

IRISH HORSE FIRST.

Colonel Broy now takes up his post and the nurses are summoned.

There is a dead silence as the first horse is drawn, but there is a cheer when it is announced that it is Royal Danieli an Irish horse, which Jack O'Sheehan told us won a race last week. But cheers were few and far between as the names were read out. With almost monotonous regularity American addresses were announced and Ireland, the home of fortune's instrument, was very far behind.

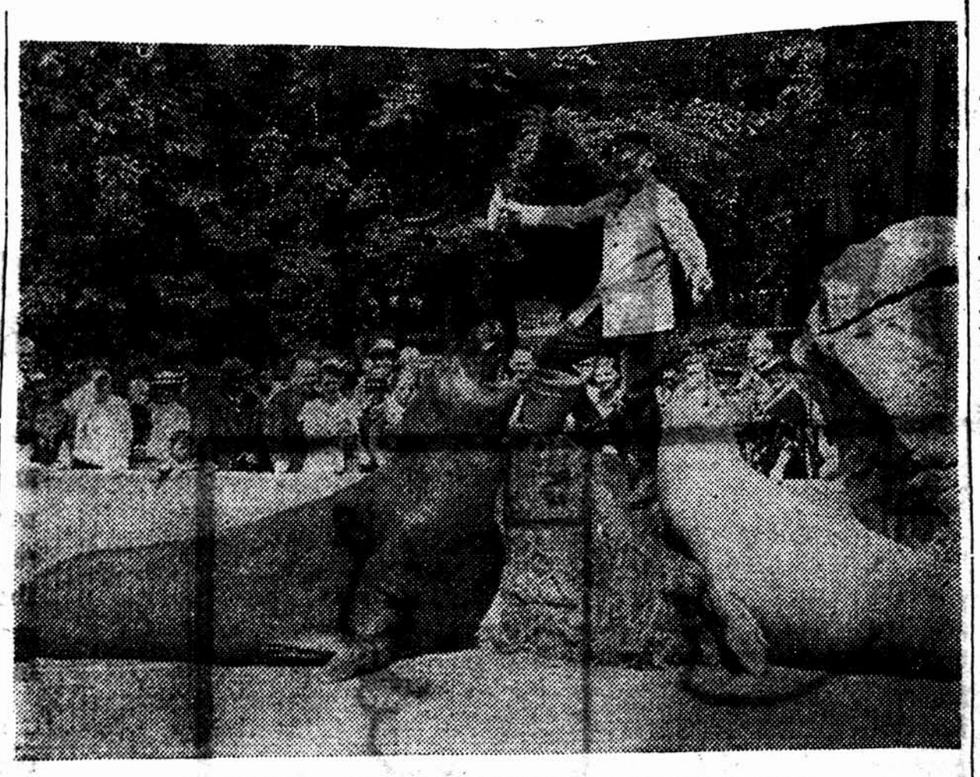
One hundred people had put a considerable hole in the prizes before a single Irish ticket emerged. The horse was Prominent Lad and the inscriptions read "Hurry Up Nursie Please." The address of the seller was in Blackrock. Co. Dublin.

After, there was another long spell which sounded like a geography lesson of the United States of America. New York, Boston, Seattle, California, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and other centres of the new world occurred time and again but Ballylauvladiraboo and Ballydehob and such homely spots went unnoticed.

Sometimes the address "Europe" occurred and many of us wondered did this by any chance mean Tyrone or Down or Antrim, or those favoured places on Irish soil dignified by the wide description.

There was an occasional cheer as some obviously Irish name with an address on the other side of the world was called out, but their was not much heart in the applause. Luck was passing too far away to be appreciated.

So the great adventure went on. For some it meant the coming true of dreams but to the majority it dimmed a vision which may come back again in the twenty-fourth sweep.



FEEDING THE SEA-LIONS AT BERLIN ZOO.

'EVERYTHING IN THE GARDEN'

Forget about the crisis. This is the "Year of Understanding". So says Hitler's youth magazine "Will and Power", issued recently. It contains a message of Godspeed to every right thinking person. The message reads:—

"It is already, and in the future will be still more, the happy fortune of the organisations of youth now flourishing in many lands to foster—by means of mutual interchange of visits and otherwise—that understanding between nations which is so essential to the settlement of differences and the appeasement of the world.

"The admirable motto, the 'Year of Understanding', which you have chosen for the year 1938 shows the part you are playing in the work."

The message is signed by Neville Chamberlain. Lord Halifax too sends his greetings. So all's for the best in the best of possible worlds.

MEDICOS PROTEST AGAINST NAZI RAJ

Eighteen of the most eminent medical experts including Lord Horder, express alarm at the persecution of their colleagues in Austria that is likely to follow the German invasion.

In a letter in the Lancet and British Medical Journal they wrote:—

"In view of recent events, we, the undersigned members of the medical profession, desire to express our alarm at the possible

(Continued On Page 47)

(Continued from column 4.)

led out, it was written down by the two seated clerks.

The last portion of the volume consists of printed sheets containing the names or nom-de-plumes of the winners in the draw of February 18-20, 1714. Of these there are about five hundred, and it is interesting to find that the majority use nom-de-plumes. Nearly all of these have a religious flavour, as befitted a Catholic country in a Catholic age. Here are a few typical examples: "In nome della Madonna della Salute," "Madonna del Santissimo Rosario," "In te Domini Seperavi." But others have a decidely modern ring about them, as, for example, "Viva la Republica" ("Up the Republic!"), the reference being, of course, to the Venetian Republic. As I remarked at the outset, there is nothing new under the sun.

How They Drew In Old Venice

There is nothing new under the sun. Amongst the curiosities which have come into my possession during years of book-hunting is a volume, possibly unique, containing three pamphlets, all printed in Italy in the year 1714. Each of the three items is concerned with a lottery of which the draw took place in Venice on February 18 and the two following days in that year.

The first item in the volume is a copy of the proclamation setting out details of the Lottery. It is a single sheet, of the broadside type and was printed by Pietro Pinelli, official printer to the Duchy of Venice. At the head is a woodcut design of the Lion of St. Mark's The proclamation announces that by a decree of the Senate, a public lottery will be held on the dates mentioned and gives a list of the prizes to be drawn.

The prizes varied in value from 15,000 ducats (only one prize of that amount is offered) down to 50 ducats (of which there are a thousand). The total amount to be drawn was 250,000 ducats, but it is interesting to note that certain numbers were apparently held by the State and that any prizes which went to such numbers went back to the "pool." writes M. J. MacM. in the "Irish Press".

The next, and by far the most interesting item in the volume, is a large folding engraving which depicts the actual scene at the draw. The most remarkable thing about it is the modernity of the procedure. At the back are seated four sigh officials of state, and directly in front of them, on a lower eminence, four boys are holding up to the clear view of the audience four numbered balls, which they have drawn from four urns. In the foreground the "announcer" is seen standing, whilst seated, one at each side, are two clerks entering the winning npmbers and the names or nom-de-plumes of the prizewinners.

Portion of the engraving—which is too large to reproduce in full—contains a specimen page from the "Lottery Book," from which, with the help of the letterpress at the foot, it is possible to reconstruct what actually toook place at the draw. Each page of the Lottery Book was divided into eight columns, and each column contained twenty-five ruled lines, each line being numbered for the insertion of a ticket-holder's name.

The draw commenced when the boy on the extreme left in the picture drew a numbered ball from the first urn, and held it up within view of the audience assembled in the Grand Hall of the Venetian Council. The number on this ball indicated the 'amount' of the prize drawn. The second boy then drew a ball from the next urn; the number on this ball indicated the 'page' in the Lottery Book on which the prizewinner's name would be found. The number on the ball drawn from the third urn indicated the 'column' and that on the last ball, taken from the fourth urn, the 'line' on which the actual prizewinner's name was written. This procedure was repeated again and again, until all the balls in the first urn (which contained as many balls as there were prizes) were exhausted. As the name or nom-de-plume of each winner was cal-

(Continued in Col 3)

Sir Vepa Ramesam Demolishes Arguments Against Birth-Control

(Continued from Page 26)

milies were, have been, are and will be subject to grinding poverty, destitution and suffering of all kinds and the problem has to be tackled immediately instead of holding the opinion that there is no real want of food in the

It is no use telling a beggar in Madras that there are in some other parts of India thousand miles distant, hundreds of acres available for cultivation for the mere asking, even if the fact is true. Similarly it is no use telling a street boy in London that there are millions of acres in Saskatchewan in Canada where farmers can raise abundant corn for home consumption and export. In all such matters there are problems of transport and other difficulties before the methods suggested can be adopted. The total number of acres available for agriculture and horticulture in the whole world and the total population of the whole world may be matters of interest to the League of Nations.

The total area of arable land in India and its total population may be matters of interest to the Ministers in the various provinces. But to an individual who, having married is just on the point of starting life, and is on the insidious but dangerous path of rearing up a large family which he will be unable to look after properly the only question is—what are his present means, the possibilities of his future income and the family to which he should limit himself with reference to such considerations. If he does not address himself to such a question, there is a high probability that he will add to his own misery, to the wants of his family and to the sum total of the world's destitution requiring a helping hand in the upkeep of his family from organised public philanthropy He can avoid such a degrading prospect only by limiting his family in a manner suitable to his means

NOT A "RACE SUICIDE"

A conclusion of this kind—the only honest conclusion to which a thinking man who has even elementary arithmetical sense can come to, is often misrepresented as if it advocates the gradual diminution of the world's population even up to the stage of emptying the earth and therefore is often described as race suicide

The apprehension of race suicide may be traced back to two causes, (a) Misunderstanding of the phrase Birth-Control. (b) A number of arithmetical fallacies. My friend, Mrs. Sanger, invented the phrase Birth-Control in 1914. She never intended by it the meaning very often attributed to it by her opponents. What was meant by Birth-Control is really the Birth Regulation, that is regulation of births in a family in a manner proper to the condition of the parents, physical and economic, as well as the requirements of maternal health and the consideration that the bringing up of children ought to be primarily a parental responsibility. Apart from the last considerations, the advocacy of Birth-Control does not prevent rich men from having any number of children even as many as Dhritarashtra of the Mahabharatha had.

FALLACIES EXPOSED

(b) I now explain and illustrate the arithmetical fallacies by which people are often confused in their discussions of questions relating to limitation of family.

(1) One kind of fallacy is that many think that a fall in Birth-rate means a decrease in the number of births. This is of course not correct as the following example will show:

Population	1st year	43,000,000
Birth-rate	" "	36 per mille
Actual Births	" "	1,548,000
Population	2nd year	44,548,000
Birth-rate	" "	35 per mille
Actual Births	" "	1,559,180

(2) The second fallacy is that the decrease in the birth-rate necessarily means a diminution in the periodical addition to the population. They forget that a fall in birth-rate is almost always accompanied by a fall in death-rate and the net addition to the population may even actually increase in spite of all in the birth-rate as the following example will show:

Population	Birth-rate	Births
43,000,000	36 per mille	1,548,000
44,548,000	35 " "	1,559,180

Death-rate	Deaths	Net addition
24 per mille	1,032,000	5,16,000
23 " "	1,024,604	534,576

In all such matters what is generally overlooked is that what increases the population of the country is not its births but the difference between the births and deaths and so long as this quantity increases there is no fear of any diminution in the periodical addition. (3) The third fallacy consists in supposing that a decrease in the annual addition necessarily results in the decline of the population itself. Such a supposition overlooks the fact that so long as there is any addition to the population, at howsoever low a rate or howsoever small in numbers, the population is increasing and will always increase and will never diminish, as the following example will show:

Population	First year	43,000,000
Addition	" "	500,000
Total	" "	43,500,000
Population	Second year	43,500,000
Addition	" "	490,000
Total	" "	43,990,000
Population	Third year	43,990,000
Addition	" "	480,000
Total	" "	44,470,000

THE REAL SOLUTION

The third column may diminish year after year, but so long as it is positive the fourth column is always increasing

Dr. Norman Haire in the first paper of "Some more medical views on Birth Control" says, "I do not advocate the one, two, or three child family as a general rule, though supporters of Birth-Control are popularly represented by their opponents as doing so universally. I consider rather that some parents ought to have no children at all, and that others ought to have a number suitable to their physical, mental and economic circumstances There are few parents whose conditions are so favourable that they can do well with more than six. Even if the state assumes the definite responsibility of supporting the children of all healthy parents, as I think it should and eventually will, six will probably be the largest number that any ordinary woman can bear and rear to advantage."

As I have already said, besides the economic condition of the family there are other considerations prompting young couples to adopt family limitation. These are the health of mother and the welfare of the children in a family.

	Infant mortality per cent.
Of all first born children	22.9
" " 2nd " "	20.4
" " 3rd " "	21.2
" " 4th " "	23.2

From here the infant mortality increases progressively from 26.3 for the 5th born children to 59.9 for the twelfth born children (Quoted by Dr. Norman Haire from Dr. Rutger's "Eugenics and Birth Control"). In other table published in a Danish Book by Drs. Bruine and Lange, we have got the following table:

	Infant mortality per cent.
In families with one child	20.1
" " " 2 children	19.1
" " " 3 children	25.1
" " " 4 children	23.4
" " " 5 children	24.5

And hereafter the infant mortality increases progressively to 52.5 in the case of families with nine children. Again in a German Journal of 1905 the following table is given:

	per cent.
Families with 1 to 4 children	22.6
" " 5 to 8 "	30.2
" " 9 to 12 "	49.5

SPACING OF BIRTHS

With such statistics staring us in the face, it is only blindly fatalistic persons that can be opposed to Birth Control.

In 1928 the Anglican Bishops of the Empire by a majority of 191 against 67 passed a resolution approving Birth-Control reversing their earlier decision of 1921. Among the supporters was the great English philosopher, scientist and clergyman, Bishop Barnes of Birmingham who was a senior wrangler, a Smith's prizeman and a Gifford Lecturer. The vote of such a great intellect over-rides that of all the dissentients

SUPPORT TO BIRTH-CONTROL IN ENGLAND

In April 1930 some of the Public Health authorities of England attended Conference on the subject and in their report have all advocated Birth-Control. In July of the same year the Ministry of Health gave effect to Lord Buckmaster's resolution by permitting local authorities to give information on Birth-Control in welfare centres. About 80 public authorities had approved of the principle and 20 of them began to take immediate action. This included many of the leading cities of England. By 1933, 19 cities established special clinics.

In 1933 there was a conference in London to discuss "Birth-Control in Asia" presided over by Lord Horder. By 1937 there were 51 voluntary and municipal clinics in Great Britain besides 136 local authorities giving advice on Birth-Control. Thus we are moving.

In India Messrs. Karve and Phadke were fighting for the cause in Bombay. In 1928 we started a Neo-Malthusian League in Madras. At about the same time Dr. Pillay started his practical work for Birth-Control in Bombay and this gave an impetus to the medical profession to study the subject.

60 CENTRES OF BIRTH-CONTROL.

Another landmark was made in 1934 when Dr. A. P. Pillay founded the quarterly journal "Marriage Hygiene"

Recently the Birth-Control tours of Mrs. Sanger and Mrs. How-Martyn in India have further stimulated the movement. At the present time there are about 60 centres at which Birth-Control advice can be obtained.

BUCKMASTER QUOTED.

I desire to close this address by adopting a quotation from Lord Buckmaster's speech because it cannot be improved. "I would appeal on behalf of the men who struggle in the grip of forces they can neither stem nor understand, upon whom the pressure of our civilisation falls with such a burden that beneath its weight there is blotted out all the beauties and the simpler happiness of life, that should be the heritage of us all; on behalf of the women the women upon whose bare backs falls the untempered lash of the primeval curse, declaring that in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children, the women with the pride and glory of their life broken and discrowned and the crown of motherhood turned into nothing but a garland of decaying weeds; and on behalf of the children—the children who are thrust in this world unwanted, unwelcomed, uncherished, unsustained—the children who do not bring, trailing behind them clouds of glory, but the taint of inherited disease and over whose heads there may hover for ever the haunting horror of inherited madness—on behalf of them all I would appeal and as men who believe in the great future of our race, I beg of you. I earnestly entreat you" to support the cause of Birth-Control

In proposing a vote of thanks to the President, Lady Cowasjee Jehangir said:—

This is, indeed, the first instance where the Government of this Presidency has associated itself with a conference of which Birth-Control forms an important part; a subject which is a very necessary supplement to any welfare service.

May we request you, sir, on behalf of this Conference as well as of the Family Hygiene Society to make it possible for all such institutions, Government Hospitals and Maternity Homes, where the poorest of the city have free access, to introduce suitable measures for the restriction of population for the welfare of those who stand in the greatest need for such help and advice.

It is in the fitness of things that the First Family Hygiene Conference should take place in Bombay where more thought and consideration is paid to this subject and where the most practical work is being done than in any other part of India. In conclusion, let me thank you on behalf of the Conference for your kindness in presiding here to-day.

Rs. 19,000 IN PRIZES

Mayor's Drive For Anti-Tuberculosis Fund

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Every man or woman who subscribes one rupee to the Mayor of Bombay's Rupee Fund in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund stands a chance of winning one of the 100 prizes —ranging from Rs. 5,000 downward—offered out of the first lakh of rupees obtained.

Rs. 19,000 will be given in prizes for numbered tickets, the winning numbers having already been chosen by Lady Lumley

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay and Chairman of the Rupee Fund, says that tickets for the second lakh of rupees will be put on sale immediately the first lakh has been collected. The same amount of prizes will be offered for each lakh collected.

The rupee fund opens on Wednesday, April 20, and tickets will be on sale at Banks, petrol stations, branches of the Bombay Garage, the W. I. A. A. and big stores throughout the Bombay Presidency.

Further details about the Biswa Riot show that after burning houses a mob of about 500 surrounded a police party. The Sub-inspector of Police thereupon wired to the District headquarters from where immediate help, including an armed guard was despatched. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police visited the spot.

Number of persons have been arrested.

Ex-Detenus Punished

Taking Part In Political Affairs Alleged

The District Magistrate, Chittagong, has addressed a letter to Babus Dhirendra Lal Das Sarma, Jatindra Mohan Rakshit, Vice-President, City Congress Committee, Bankim Chandra Dutt, Secretary, Anti-Repression and Political Sufferers' Relief Committee, and City Congress Committee, Benode Chandra Dutt, Amiya Guha, Anil Rakshit, Kamaniya Kusum Das, all ex-detenus, informing them that their monthly allowances are withheld from 1st March, 1938, because they have been taking part in political meetings, making undesirable speeches and otherwise assisting in the organisation of subversive movements.

The letter reads as follows:—"In pursuance of the policy outlined by Hon'ble Home Minister in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 9th August, 1937, the Government of Bengal were pleased to authorise all District Officers to pay certain allowances to detenus after release. The object of these allowances is to assist released detenus to settle down to some occupation and it is not the intention of Government that such an allowance should continue to be paid to a person who instead of attempting to find employment utilises his allowance to take part in subversive activities.

"My information is that you have been taking part in political meetings, making undesirable speeches and otherwise assisting in the organisation of subversive movements. The allowance previously paid to you is being withheld from 1st March, 1938".

Babu Nalini Kanta Das, President, Anti-repression and 'Political Sufferers' Relief Committee, Md. Lakman Khan Sherwani, President, City Congress Committee, Babus Nani Sen Gupta, Prof. Secretary City Congress Committee and Bankim Chandra Dutt, Joint-Secretary, Anti-repression and Political Sufferers' Relief Committee, have issued the following statement on the above letter of the District Magistrate.

"When the detenus were set at liberty they gave no humiliating undertaking demanded by the Government. Nonetheless, they were released because the people demanded their release and perhaps the political sufferers declared their unequivocal allegiance to the Indian National Congress and its ideals. As they came out the Congress got unprecedented fillip. Not an iota of doubt remains as to the sincerety of their declaration, when they take up Congress activities. But the Chittagong District Magistrate got information that the detenus are utilising the allowance given to them by the Government for the furtherance of activities of subversive organisation. Accordingly, the District Magistrate has intimated to eight detenus that their allowance has been withdrawn from the 1st March. Their crime, the Magistrate writes that they are making objectionable speeches. Of course, some of them never made any speech whatsoever and those who made any speeches, they were at meetings organised [illegible] Congress Committee.

Now that the information is not an empty threat, the issue raised up by it should be considered in its true perspective. If the Government thinks that the Congress activities are also to be classed as subversive in the changed condition, we wonder what would be the fate of Gandhi-Nazimuddin talk. We invite the attention of all who seriously work for the release of political sufferers."

Wires have been sent to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, All-India Congress Committee, Mahatma Gandhi and Hon'ble Home Minister informing them about the above development.

IT IS A WAR TO THE FINISH

No Compromise With Enemies Of National Independence, Says New Spanish Minister

BARCELONA, (By Air Mail).

"I am very sorry to disappoint those people who think that the war will be over by the end of April," said Alverez del Vayo, the new Foreign Minister, to representatives of the Press here.

"The war will continue until victory is won. To-day," he added, "is April 7, and I invite you all to come here on May 7 and drink a glass of wine with me."

Del Vayo made clear the firm decision of the Government to continue the war with the spirit of the sacred unity of the Spanish people. The Government is determined to turn its face against any threats or compromises which would surrender the rights of the Spanish people.

In this war of national independence there is only one aim—victory. Del Vayo underlined the significance of the following important facts:—

The number of deserters from the rebel army was increasing a very unusual thing in advancing troops. It proved the will of the people to fight the invaders.

The spirit on all other fronts is strong and confident, in spite of the danger it being separated from the Government.

FIFTH ARMY ADVANCE

The decision of the 4,000 soldiers who retreated into France to go back to Spain and fight is expressive of the unconquerable will of the masses.

The great advance of the Fifth Army Corps, which covered itself with glory in its successful defence of the coast road at Tortosa demonstrates the might of the Republican forces.

The Foreign Minister said that in the beginning there was a widley mistaken impression as to the outcome of Madrid's powers of resistance. There is similar error regarding what Catalan resistance means to-day.

"For Catalonia," he said, "the war is only beginning. The resistance that is now making will be one of the most extraordinary events of the Spanish war of independence."

For some days there has been no change in the Southern sector of the Aragon front. The attempts of the enemy to reach the coast at Tortosa have been successfully held up by the Fifth Army Corps under Modesta. The British Battalion is attached to this corps.

Visiting sections of this front yesterday I was greatly impressed by the increased Republican activity and especially the urgent measures being taken to fortify the lines.

The enemy will probably make new efforts to advance, but any further drive to Tortosa, or attempts to cross the Ebro, will meet with tremendous resistance.

The Government is gaining time and time means everything.

I arrived in the vicinity of Morala Nueva about 1 p. m. just in time to see an inspiring demonstration of Republican air strength which greatly cheered our troops.

Twenty Republican planes bombed the Fascist positions and caused great damage to enemy concentrations. Then enemy pursuit planes engaged ours in combat, and a "dog fight" took place over an hour.

Finally, the Fascist planes were driven back towards Alcaniz, while ours reformed and returned to their base without loss.

Returning to Barcelona this morning, I found the recruiting offices busy, slogans appearing in Catalan and Spanish, and a brisker atmosphere in the streets. Even the foreign correspondents were brightening themselves up, and casting aside their gloomy talk.

PROTEST AGAINST PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE

MADRAS, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Brahmin Congress (representing orthodox Brahmins) was held at the Singarashariar Hall, Triplicane, to consider the situation created by the amendment of the child marriage restraint Act empowering courts to prevent marriages of girls aged below 14. Dr. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, President of the Congress was in the chair.

The President said that the Congress was in power and was working under party discipline, with no place for individual conviction. If it was the popular vote that put the Congress in that position, the same power had to be invoked if those who differed from the Congress should realise their object. For that purpose wide-spread and intensive propaganda was needed. Otherwise those who opposed legislation for social reform would be put down as [illegible]ies.

Hindu civilization was a civilization of collective life. The prepuberty marriage system was essntially a part of that civilization. It ensured the universality and permanence of the marriage institution, on which the stability and efficiency of society must rest. If India's old culture had declined it was because her civilization was neglected, especially after the contact with the West.

If there were evils in Indian social life, they had nothing to do with systems of marriage, but had their root in the economic condition of the country and it was the task of social reformers to improve the economic condition.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:

"This meeting of the Brahmin Congress strongly resents the recent enactment prohibiting the marriage of girls befor the age of puberty and considers that the enactment is the result of lack of appreciation of the real object of Hindu marriage and its sacramental character and of the general desire to imitate the West in all matters in the name of reform.

"The true object of marriage is to establish the family on a firm and enduring basis, on which the edifice of society as well as of the whole world may be built up in successive order so that the permanent welfare and happiness both individual and collective, may be ensured: and all this can best be done by fixing the marital compact for boys and girls before the forces that may ordinarily lead to ill asserted alliances begin to operate and while the parents or guardians are still able to fulfil their responsibility.

"This meeting therefore, appeals to the members of the Indian legislatures to take steps to evoke all wrong legislation and direct their chief attention to the remedying of the country's economic and other ills so as to make prepuberty marriage easier and happier.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Arni Subba Rao and seconded by Mr. C. Narasimhachariar and supported by Messrs. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Ganti Lakshamanna and Krishnamurthi Rao.

CHILD BORN WITH 2 HEADS

BARODA.

A freak of nature attended with a strange phenomenon is reported from a village in Kadi Taluka of Mehsana District.

It is stated that a woman has given birth to a child with two heads, four eyes, four ears and two noses. About four or five days after birth the child is reported to have cut two small serpents into pieces and enjoyed a hearty meal.

People are flocking to the place to see the child.

Terrorism Denounced

Ex-Andaman Prisoner Speaks On Communal Unity

NETROKONA, (By Mail).

A crowded public meeting was held recently at Barhatta Bazar under the presidency of Sjt. Santi Chandra Majumdar, the indefatigable Congress worker of Thakurakona. After hoisting of the National Flag, the proceedings opened with the 'Bande Mataram' song. Sjt. Rajkumar Aim, pleader traced the growth of Congress movement from its inception.

His main target of attack was the communal character of the Bengal Cabinet. He said that Bengal Ministry was thriving on the support of the Coalition group which did nothing to ameliorate the distress of the peasants. The Ministry was clinging to office against the will of the people. The only solution of the problem is to take up mass contact programme of the Congress. Sjt. Sachindra Hom, an ex-Andamans prisoner, spoke about Hindu-Muslim unity. He said that he did no longer believe in violence and reiterated his faith in non-violence. He appealed to the younger sections to combine to uplift the masses by rousing their political consciousness.

PICTURES ON GRAINS OF RICE

What are probably the smallest works of art in London are on view in the exhibition hall of India House. They are grains of rice on which drawings and writings have been engraved by two Indians.

On one grain Ahmed Razwi, a Hyderabad art student, has engraved portraits of King George V and Queen Mary. On another he has drawn the Taj Mahal, and has written the National Anthem on a third.

Mr. Biren Deb, curator of the exhibition hall explains that the artist first soaks the rice in water to soften it and then engraves the grains under a magnifying glass with a steel instrument. The lines are inked in when the rice has hardened.

The other "rice artist" is Mr. Dar-ul-Falah of Delhi who draws on rice as a hobby. An example of his work shown is a grain on which are inscribed 124 letters forming a message to the former High Commissioner for India in London, Sir B. N. Mitra.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

Following is the text of the resolution on Zanzibar passed at the Haripura session of the Indian National Congress:—"The Congress expresses its appreciation of the response of the Indian people to the appeal made on behalf of the Congress to refrain from the use of cloves, and that the boycott of trade in cloves, in Zanzibar by the Indian merchants has been complete and satisfactory. The Congress congratulates the Indians in Zanzibar and the clove merchants in India on the manner in which they maintained this boy[illegible].

The Co[illegible]ss, however, regrets that the question of the rights of Indians in Zanzibar for internal and export trade has not yet been satisfactorily solved. The Congress repeats its request to the Indian people to continue the disuse of cloves and presses upon the attention of the merchants the desirability of continuing the boycott of trade in cloves, and trusts that by these measures the Zanzibar Government would be compelled in the near future to do justice to the Indian traders in Zanzibar by rescinding the objectionable decrees".

Democracy On Trial In India

Viscount Samuel Gives His Impressions Of Haripura Congress

When the Bill to establish the new Constitution was passing through the House of Commons I took a keen interest in it, and I went recently to India on a three months' visit mainly in order to make some study of the working of the Act said Viscount Samuel in the course of broadcast talk on his return to London from India.

In journeys of five or six thousand miles in India I was able to visit most of the chief centres; I had the opportunity of learning the views of the principal British authorities, as well as of Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Nehru and other leaders of the Congress Party, of the Prime Ministers of several of the Provinces, and a number of their colleagues, of many of the spokesmen—British and Indian—of commerce and industry, civil servants, lawyrs, university teachers, and many others. I did not suppose that in so short a period as three months I could form an opinion of my own on so large a question in a country so complex as India. I tried to find whether there were any points on which the residents themselves were generally agreed; and there was one point on which I found a remarkable consensus of opinion—and it was the matter with which I was mainly concerned. Almost everyone agreed, Indian and British, official and non-official, in the north or the south, east or west, that, on the whole and so far as it had yet gone, the new Constitution was working well. Of course, there were exceptions. The landlord class in Provinces where the movement for land reform is strong are naturally nervous about their own position. But most impartial people recognise that reforms in the interests of the cultivators are in many places essential and, indeed, long overdue.

The continuous and lamentable tension that exists in some parts between Hindus and Moslems and between Moslems and Sikhs has not been lessened under the new state of things. I was told that in one or two of the Provinces, at the moment, it is far worse. Some of the new Ministries belonging to the Congress Party find themselves in difficulties—not undeserved—because of the sweeping character of the promises made to the people at the general election of last year, and the impossibility for practical reasons of giving full effect to them. In some of the smaller Provinces it has not been easy to find in the Legislatures a sufficient number of men of the right calibre to be Ministers. Nevertheless, when all allowances are made, India as a whole is gratified, and perhaps a little surprised, at the smoothness and efficiency with which the system has been working so far.

Eleven new Parliaments and eleven new Ministries have been set up. The Parliaments conduct their proceedings with prudence and good order; the Ministers in the main are men of high character and much ability—the Prime Ministers in particular of most of the important Provinces command a great measure of general confidence. The Ministries have taken up their duties with energy and courage, and with a full sense of responsibility. Law and order are cared for quite as well as under the previous regime. The Ministers all recognise to the full that nothing could be worse for their country, and for the causes that they represent, than an increase of crime or an outbreak of disturbances. The elections which took place last year stirred the people profoundly, following as they did upon nearly twenty years of constant political agitation. A very high percentage of the vast new electorate went to the polls; and the women who had been enfranchised voted as eagerly as the men.

Democracy at Work.

To an old member of the House of Commons it is deeply interesting to attend sittings of these new Parliaments, the proceedings follow so closely those to which we are used at Westminster. The debates are in the English language, since in most of the Provinces there are several local languages none of which is universally understood; but each member has the right to speak in his own mother tongue if he wishes—and some of them do so. The procedure—often the very phrases—are those in use at St. Stephen's. I felt not a little moved to hear—thousands of miles away in the heat of Madras, for example, in an Assembly where there were not more than half-a-dozen British people on the well-filled benches of the Members, and perhaps half-a-dozen more in the crowded public and Press galleries—the old familiar phrases: 'The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; the second part, therefore, does not arise,' or 'Order! Order! The point raised by the Honourable Member is not one on which a motion for adjournment can be moved under the Standing Orders; and so on.

Congress in Pow

The Congress Party is the only Party that is well organised and extends to all the Provinces. It is this Party which, you will remember, has been the chief agent in the movement towards self-government. I had the privilege of being a guest at its annual meetings, which were held in February. They were on a vast scale. The Congress has an executive committee, a general committee, and an assembly of about four thousand delegates from all over India; but in addition great numbers of villagers and others come to the meetings from the surrounding districts to see the leaders, hear the speeches, and visit the exhibition of Indian arts and industries which is held at the same time. On a vast plain formerly grazing and, a town has been built, three miles long and half-a-mile broad, of huts—really houses—constructed of bamboo poles and bamboo matting. There were hundreds of such houses. Large sheds, halls, open meeting places, broad roads, had been constructed, a water supply throughout the town and electric light provided, sanitation well cared for; a great bridge of boats had been constructed over the neighbouring river. I saw one kitchen which was capable of providing a meal for ten thousand people at a sitting, and for a hundred thousand in a day—a vegetable meal in accordance with the strict requirements of the Hindu religion Five hundred cows gave milk for the camp. At one of the meetings at which I was present the audience must have numbered fully one hundred and fifty thousand. Everything was very quiet and orderly—not a policeman was to be seen anywhere; the great crowds were marshalled, and order was kept by over two thousand volunteers in distinctive dress. I was there for three days, housed in one of the huts; the Congress meetings lasted a week; afterwards, the whole town vanished like a dream, and the site was given back to the grazing cattle. Here came the leaders of the Party which claims a membership of three million. The Prime Ministers of most of the Provinces were there, and many of their colleagues. Mr. Gandhi was there—still the unquestioned leader of the whole movement: the most respected and best loved personality in India. He is now nearly 70, and his health is somewhat precarious, but when I saw him he was keen and alert. His actions showed that combination of qualities which is the essence of statesmanship—courage with caution, tenacity of purpose with a sense of reality as to times and means. A political crisis had occurred just at that moment. Two of the Ministries belonging to the Congress Party—in the United Provinces and in Bihar—had resigned office owing to a difference with the Governors. The matter was handled at the Congress meetings without excitement or anger, but with composure and good sense. As a consequence the difference was soon settled, the resignations were withdrawn, and the work goes on as before.

Federation.

One part of the Government of India Act has not yet been brought into operation. The Act provides not only for new Constitutions in the eleven Provinces but also for a Federal Constitution of All-India; bringing into one Central Parliament and Government representatives both of the Provinces and of the hundreds of Principalities, large and small, governed by their Maharajas, which together cover about one-third of India. Congress strongly opposes the Federal Constitution in its present form, and declares that it will prevent its coming into effect unless it is modified. The Viceroy announces that he proposes to proceed according to the requirements of the Statute.

I have not time to enter into the controversy which is now active up and down India, to discuss the arguments on the one side and the other, or to attempt any forecast as to the future; I can only give the warning that a difficult situation is brewing, and that the favourable views generally expressed with regard to the working of the Act in the Provinces do not usually extend to its application to the centre. There is a political problem here which requires very careful handling; but given that care, and if there is a spirit of accommodation—as there very well may be—on the part of the Viceroy's Government, and of Congress, and of the Princes, this problem also may find a solution as the others have done

Full of Activities.

I found India not a lethargic country quietly sleeping in the sun but very much awake and alert. In the Universities are a hundred thousand students; they may obtain tuition, board and lodging at a total cost of about forty pounds a year. There are among them a proportion of women; but undoubtedly the backwardness of the women of India, taken as a whole, is holding back the country. In most of the rural districts hardly any of the girls go to school, and in many of the towns it is little better, although certain districts and one or two of the States are a welcome exception. The influence of the graduates who have passed through the Universities is strong in the land. India is full of movements of all kinds: of conferences, Congresses, leagues, societies. In several of the Provinces and Principalities there is a widespread movement for the redemption of village life, for lifting the villages of India—there are no fewer than a million of them—out of their squalor and poverty, their ignorance and their crude methods of agriculture, and raising them to the better standards of welfare that have already been successfully reached among a few of them here and there.

India now has her eyes on the future even more than on her age-long past; while anxious to keep many of her ancient characteristics, she is taking her due place in the life of the modern world.

Ram Navami procession, organised by the Asthik Samaj, Matunga.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Speaking at the Indo-European Joint Council in Durban the other day, Sir Syed Raza Ali, the Indian Agent-General, pleaded for an investigation into the economic position of the Indian community in South Africa. We hope that the Government of India and its Agent-General in South Africa will actively support the request of the South African Indian Congress to the Government of that Dominion for the appointment of a fact-finding commission on the subject. Pending such an authoritative investigation, it is not possible to estimate the deterioration in the economic position of the Indian community as a whole. The figures which Sir Syed Raza Ali quoted from such official statistics as were available are alarming to a degree. Compared with 1917-18 there has been an increase of 35 per cent. in the Indian population in the Union. The total number of Indians in industrial employment fell from 12,308 to 10,215 during the same period! It might have been expected that as a result of the Cape Town Agreement, there would have been a greater employment of Indians in industrial and other avenues. Even if the proportion had remained stationary, there should still have been greater employment in absolute figures in view of the increase in the Indian population. The fact, however, is that fewer Indians are to-day employed in idustries than in 1917! The discrimination against Indians is even more strikingly brought out in their employment on the Railways, which are run by the State in the Union. Not to speak of the white people, including the "poor whites", the employment of even the "coloured" and the "Natives" has gone up by 5 and 16 per cent. during the period. It is only the Indian who have suffered by nearly 75 per cent. since 1926. Open persecution could hardly have done worse! and this after the Union Government had signed the uplift clause in the Cape Town Agreement!!—"The Servant of India".

Unions Must Guard & Fight For Workers' Interests

Ahmedabad Mill Kamgar Union's Letter To Labour Commissioner Regarding Recognition Of Trade Unions

Mr. Abdul Hai, General Secretary, Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad, in the course of a letter to the Commissioner for Labour, Bombay, states the following points of his Union regarding recognition of Trade Unions:

Non-worker trade unions being on the executive committees of unions is generally necessary to guide and assist the workers, who have not generally the time or equipment for the purpose. A trade union should be bona fide i.e., it should not be based on principles of collaboration with employers but must be vigilantly guarding and fighting for workers' interests.

Union membership is always voluntary.

A registered union is responsible to Government for registration and hence it is not necessary for employers to bother about its membership etc. The fact of registration is enough for recognition

A union cannot be bound by the approval or otherwise of the employer for its rules etc. The union may, if it finds proper send copies of its rules to the employers, but that cannot be made a compulsory condition.

If there is any agreed mediation between union and employers, naturally the union abides by such mediation, unless some difficulty arises in future

A plebiscite for calling a strike is not possible until workers' organisations and movement have considerably developed. Unions do not resort to strike unnecessarily and hence it is not necessary to state that they would resort to strike as a last resort.

A strike being essentially an instrument for bringing pressure upon the owner to grant workers' demands, there cannot be any restriction of notice in every case The union can use its discretion in the matter of giving notice. The same is true of general strike. If a local grievance does not necessitate a general action no union will waste its energy or the energy of the workers for a general strike. A general strike is only called when indispensable.

A union has every right to negotiate on behalf of workers or support any strike at any stage if it finds it proper and necessary even if the strikers do not belong to the union or the strike is undertaken without the union's sanction or authorisation or is undertaken under any other auspices. The union must have fullest discretion.

Facilities for collecting dues within factory premises (on pay day) should be provided. Care would be taken that no confusion and complications are created. Coercion is a myth, the chief argument is that there are many charges waiting upon the workers and as soon as they get their wages, they denuded of money on account of these charges. Hence, they become helpless and cannot pay the union dues, even though quite often they are anxious to do so. Hence opportunity should be provided for them to pay their dues within the premises as soon as they get their wages.

The lattitude for communications between union officials and workers should be unrestricted and care would be taken not to disturb the discipline that would have voluntarily accepted by the workers.

The factory committees should be the competent authority for investigation of disputes and they would do so in co-operation with the factory authorities concerned. The procedure would develop by and by or can be easily prepared.

Permission for holding meetings inside the factory premises during recess, with previous intimation to the manager, should be given and the union would be responsible for discipline etc. It is difficult to collect all the workers except at their work-place. Their rest would not be disturbed, since the meeting would be a matter of interest to them. Naturally such meetings would not take place daily.

Reports from the Mohmand countries indicate that the Khan of Khar and the Khan of Nawagai are re-arming themselves and re-aligning their alliances in anticipation of another start of war.

Dacoits Dodge Police Near Gaya

But Plan To Loot Gaya Bazar Foiled: Car Held Up At Point Of Revolver

PATNA: April 16.

THE POLICE WHO SURROUNDED THE BRAHMJONI HILL AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF GAYA, IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF GANGSTERS LAST NIGHT, ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE EFFECTED ONE ARREST SO FAR, WHILE IT IS PRESUMED THAT OTHERS MADE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE.

Details of last night's dacoity now available show that a party of youths motored from Kodarma to Gaya and parked their car at the foot of the hill and proceeded to the Gaya Bazar. On the way they waylaid a cyclist and took possession of the cycle, on which a hue and cry was raised and the Police gave them a hot chase.

The miscreants finding that they were being overtaken, held up the car of Mr. Gupteswar Narayan Singh, a citizen of Gaya, at the point of revolver and got the car driven to Brahmjoni Hill. When the car reached near the Hill, the desperadoes jumped out and escaped in a by-lane.

The police closely following, arrived at the foot of the hill and summoned additional police and surrounded the hill.

It is believed that the desperadoes reaching the hill took shelter in a cave, but on the arrival of the first contingent of the police on the spot, the former fired a few shots. Later the police searched the hill and effected the arrest of one youth employed at Kodarma.

It is suspected that others escaped by the car in which they had arrived in Gaya earlier.—A.P

Car Searched

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

In connection with the armed dacoity at Gaya, a motor car was held up last night at Phaphamau Bridge.

The occupant, who was an Anglo-Indian, was brought to the Kotwali and questioned by the police. After his statement was recorded he was allowed to go.

The local police acted on an information from Gaya that the dacoits had run away in the car of particular number.

The car of number wanted, was sighted at Phaphamau by Police guard these have been placed at all bridges at Allahabad. The car was thoroughly searched.

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR

Protest Against Election Of President

Mr. B. L. Shah, Secretary of the Bombay Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Medical Association writes:—

A meetitng of the Association was held on Thursday, at 9 p.m. under the presidency of Vaidyaraj V. S. Ainapure when a resolution was passed saying that Mr. Panchannana Shastri Gune Ahmednagarkar, having vested interests in manufacture of Ayurvedic Chemicals and drugs should not he elected president of the Ayurvedic Conference to be held at Nagpur.

A report from Halol states that a fire broke out in the village of Verwada resulting in six houses of farmers and about 700 maunds of corn being destroyed. The farmers are in a helpless condition.

FREEDOM OF CITY OF LONDON

Dr. Peshoton S. Dubash, the senior active partner of the firm of Pestonjee Bhicajee, has been admitted to the Freedom of the City of London

His firm have been in the City for the past thirty years. They have handled the mail service steamers of the British India Company since the establishment of the service over half a century ago, and for nearly the same time have represented Furness, Withy and Co., Ltd., at Karachi.

In addition, they hold contracts with many other important shipping companies and firms. The Doctor himself is an authority on art and literature, and has contributed valuable research work to the cause of science

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WASHINGTON, April 16.—Authoritative quarters hitherto have not corroborated the report that Britain is buying war plane.—Reuter.

Gathering at the Robert Money School during the Session of the Maharashtra Literary Conference on Friday evening. Mr. V. D. Savarkar (left) who presided is seen delivering the presidential address.

Mr. P. S. CHHOTE, B.A., LL.B. OF NAGPUR, WHO HAS BEEN AWARDED A PRIZE OF RS. 500 BY THE BARODA DURBAR FOR HIS ESSAY ON HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE IN AN ALL-INDIA COMPETITION.

AROUD THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

While a young married girl named Preshpa Bai (20) residing at Kalbadevi, was boiling milk on a Primus Stove on April 9, her Saree caught fire, with the result that she sustained several burns all over her body.

She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died this morning.

An inquest will be held over the body on Tuesday at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

Surrenders Himself To Police

On Thursday, a middle-aged Christan, clad in rags, presented himself for arrest at the Maharbouri Police Station. Half-an-hour later, he emerged out of the Station beaming with smiles, for then he was an entirely changed man. He had a fashionable haircut and a good feed at the expense of a Police Officer. His outward appearance had, too, undergone a complete change. Instead of rags, he was putting on a fashionable suit.

It is seldom that a prisoner receives kindness at the hands of the police. The police were pleased with the man because of honesty.

The man, in question, was sentenced recently on three charges, one month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge. The sentences were to run concurrently. The police, however, misunderstood the sentence and they were under the impression that the sentences were to run consecutively. The police wanted to deport the man after the sentence and warned him accordingly. Due to their miscalculation, they were expecting to re-arrest him on the day of his release from prison after three months. But he was released on Thursday, after a month's stay in jail, as the sentences ran concurrently.

As he had been warned by the police that he would be arrested on the day of his release, the prisoner went straight from the jail to the police station. The police were taken by surprise by the sudden appearance of the man as they expected him to be released only after three months.

Deputy-Inspector, Quilter, asked him how he managed to come out of the jail before the expiry of his sentence. The prisoner informed him that he was released that morning after the expiry of his sentence, and added, "I have my own code of honour and honesty".

The man could have evaded arrest at the hands of the police but he had the honesty to inform the police about their miscalculations.

The Deputy-Inspector was quite pleased with the honesty of the released prisoner.

The prisoner at that time looked haggard. Immediately the services of a barber were requisitioned and the prisoner had a clean shave and hair cut. Afterwards a sumptuous feast awaited him. Deputy-Inspector Quilter was the host.

He was taken to the Police Commissioner's Office for the purpose of deportation. While leaving the police station, in a happy mood, the prisoner is stated to have exclaimed "Honesty pays".

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I.
and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

TRANSMISSION I

a. m.

11-30 Bombay Orchestra: Garba Dhun. 11-40 Amirbai Karnataki: Thumri jaunpuri.

Noon.

12-0 Instrumental Duets. Habib Khan: Sitar. Parsekar: Jaltarang. 12-5 Master Kanti of Surat: Light Gujarati songs. 12-30 For Children (Marathi). 1-0 Recorded European Music.

TRANSMISSION II.

p. m.

5-30 Mr. Talyarkhan's commentary on Aga Khan Hockey finals. 5-50 Khan Saheb Amanat Ali Khan: Khayal puria kalyan. Thumri palasi. 6-15 Murli ki Dhun. 6-30 Evensong. 7-30 Amirbai Karnataki: Film Music. 7-35 Vishnupant Chiplunkar. Shivaji of Marathi Prose. Talk in Marathi by S. M. Vaide.

p.m.

8-15 R. N. Shirali. Flute Solo. 8-30 Khan Saheb Amanat Ali Khan. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Bara Saheb Ka Bearer. Hindustani comic sketch by Radio stars. 9-30 News. 9-45 World Affairs. Talk by G. R. Genge. 10-0 Krishnarao Fulambrikar of Poona Classical and light music.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc|s. and 49.1 m., 6.109 kc|s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

a.m.

8-36 Abhabaty. 8-56 Anil Bagchi. 9-11 Angurbala. 9-31 K. C. Dey. 9-51 Manorama. 10-11 Music Lesson. 10-51 In Screen World. 11-6 Composers of Eighteenth Century.

p.m.

12-6 News. 12-16 John Barbirolli and his Orchestra. 5-36 Children's Service. By scholars of Old Mission Church. 6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Sati Debi. 7-36 Kanklata Ghose. 7-51 Rajen Sarkar. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Binode Ganguly. 8-36 Mastan Gama. 8-51 Bina Dutt. 9-6 News, Weather. 9-21 Flute Recital. 9-36 Putting India on Map. Early Days of Survey. Talk by Lt.-Col. H. W. Wagstaff, R. E. 9-51 In Studio To-night.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc|s.

p.m.

6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. South Indian Tune. 6-40 N. M. Joshi. 7-20 Mohd. Umar Khan. 7-35 Kumari Malti Sane. 7-45 Obscure Pages of History. 8-0 N. R. Joshi. 8-30 Kumari Archana Lahiri. 8-50 N. M. Joshi. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Kumari Malti Sane. 10-0 N. R. Joshi. 10-30 N. M. Joshi. 10-50 Lucknow Artists.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s

TRANSMISSION I.

a. m.

7-0 Musical Miscellany. 8-0 Shamshadbai. 8-30 For Young Listeners.

Noon.

12-0 Music from Filmland.. 1-0 Easter Sunday Music.

TRANSMISSION III.

p. m.

6-0 A variety Entertainment. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Meer Day Mushaira. 9-15 News. Weather Report In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Variety Concert. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres. 4,995 kc/s.

p. m.

6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 For Connoisseur. 7-30 Light Songs. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Easter Music. 10-20 Kaye Grant. 10-45 Richard Crooks. 10-55 News.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres. 1,500 kc|s.

p.m.

1-0 Habibullah Kabuli. 1-15 Mehr Baksh. 1-20 Mumtaz Begam. 1-35 Swing-Jhulna. 1-45 Zeenat Begam. 5-30 An hour with villagers. 6-30 Announcements in Hindustani. Instrumental interlude. 6-35 Habibullah Kabulli. 6-55 Zeenat Begam. 7-15 Naghma Iran. 7-25 Mumtaz Begam. 7-45 Taj Mahal of Agra. Talk in Hindustani by M. A. Habib. 8-0 Zeenat Begam. 8-20 Naghma-i-Raqs. 8-30 Mumtaz Begam. 8-55 Jaafar and Ummat. 9-0 Habibullah Kabuli. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Instrumental Interlude. 9-50 Rendezvous at Studios.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s.

p.m.

6-0 Classical Music. 6-20 Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 6-35 Geets Old and New. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Duet. 7-40 Abdul Aziz Khan. 7-50 Umra Zia Begam. 8-10 Mubarak Ali Khan. 8-30 Qurtaba ka Qazi. Play in Hindustani. 9-0 Abdul Aziz Khan. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Tagore: Poet as Agriculturist. Talk by A. C. Chakravarti. 10-0 Religious Music. Mubarak Ali Khan. 10-25 Abdul Aziz Khan. 10-40 Umra Zia Begam. 10-50 Duet.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc|s. (18.93 m.). GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86 m.). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc|s (19.76 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.) GSD (from 9.15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc|s (25.53 m.)

p.m.

7-27 Opening. 7-30 Recital. 8-0 Frank Biffo's Brass Quintet. 8-30 Garden of Tomb. 9-0 Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Saturday Sport. 9-30 A Religious Service. 10-0 Recital of Easter Music.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes.

GSO 15.18 Mc|s (19.76 m.) GSC 9.58 Mc|s (31.32m.) GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m.). GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m.)

MR. COOMBS, CHIEF OFFICER, BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE, WHO PROCEEDED ON LEAVE TO ENGLAND BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND URDU

The "Khilafat" daily writes:—

"Recently when an appeal was issued asking the Citizens to get themselves inoculated for Smallpox, the posters were deprived of the use of the Urdu language.

Now again when a poster has been issued requesting citizens of all communities and classes to help in the work of enrolling voters, no place is given to the Urdu language.

Are the responsible authorities of the Corporation not aware that a considerable section of the population of Bombay is not conversant with either English, Marathi or Gujarati, that there are about a hundred schools in the city where Urdu is taught, that the E ward, G ward and half of B ward are populated by Muslims who can read or write only Urdu and that Urdu is one of the languages, recognized even by the Corporation (Itself)."

Bombay Field Club Arrange Excursion To Ambarnath

The Bombay Field Club which aims at promoting the study of Art, History and Archaeology has arranged an excursion to the Ancient Temple of Ambarnath, near Kalyan. Dr. Moti Chandra, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum has kindly consented to guide the party which will leave from Victoria Terminus at 7 a.m. on Sunday, April 17 and return to Bombay the same evening.

Those who wish to join the party are requested to give their names along with their subscription of Rs. 2-8 only to Mr. C. G. Parekh, Hon. Secretary of the Club at Machican Hall, Wilson College Hostel, Chowpatty, before Saturday the 18th instant.

Mehta Gets Walkover In Men's Doubles

ATHENS, April 16.

While contesting in men's singles Sawhney fell heavily and injured his right elbow, he is not further playing.

In men's doubles semi-final Mehta and Brooke Edwards get a walk-over and Sawhney and Ranbir have been scratched.

The King has approved the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Ramsay as a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty in succession to Rear-Admiral J. H. Cunningham date about July next.

About Studios And Stars

DOROTHY LAMOUR,
the Paramount artiste, who is one of the most important newcomers to Hollywood.

HOLLYWOOD FATES HEARSHOLT

Well-known Actor Completes 25 Years Of Film Work

Twenty-five years ago, Jean Hearsholt got his first acting job in Hollywood. Armed with four years' experience in flickering cinema of his native Denmark plus a wardrobe rather more complete than most applicants, he was hired at dol. 15 a week at the old Thomas Ince studio. He has been at work steadily ever since and currently is playing in his 440th American film, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," now in production at 20th Century-Fox studios.

His host of friends in the film colony planned a fete for March 17, the anniversary of the date when he got his first assignment. The festivities took place at the studio's Cafe de Paris, and was broadcast by a nation-wide Radio network.

During the quarter of a century he has spent in Hollywood Hersholt has been under contract to one or another of the major studios for all but four months of that period. The four months were filled in with free lance assignments to such an extent that he has been "out of work" for only three weeks.

REAL NAMES, PLEASE;

If Francis Coyne, member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, gets his way, film stars will be bullied in their real names, instead of stage names at all cinemas in the State.

Robert Taylor would then become Arlington Brugh. Other changes would be: Gail Patrick (Gail Fitzmaurice) Edward G. Robinson (Emanuel Goldenberg): Shirley Ross (Bernice Gaunt); George Raft (George Ranft); Jack Benny (Jack Kubelsky); and Mary Astor (Lucille Langhanke).

Film Frivolities

By "Alpha"

(This is not a regular feature but only a very occasional excursion into realms frivolous).

Daughters Of India!

The trouble started with the "Village Girl", in the good old Silent days, when she left her rural home and sallied forth into the world of films. Hot on her heels came "Telephone Girl", "Cinema Girl" and "Typist Girl". It is difficult to remember all of them for there were "Girls" galore.

With talkies came the era of the "betis", the "larkis", the "kanyas" and the "walis". The number of daughters born to the Indian screen in legion. "Daku Ki Larki" was, perhaps, the first to raid the films, the enterprising jews could not be left behind and "Yahoodi Ki Larki" came hot on its heels. "Qazzaq Ki Beti" was next, "Dukhtar-i-Hind" and "Dukhtar-i-Arab" introducing the Persian touch. "Hunterwali" was necessarily followed by "Cahbukwali" while "Tarzan Ki Beti" must have found an akin soul in "Himalaya ki Beti".

The "kannyas" cycle began only two years ago with the production of "Achhut Kannya" but our producers are nothing if not prompt in piling up borrowed ideas and already we have had "Pahari Kanya" and "Kisan Kanya". Any moment one may expect a "Kamgar Kannya"! All the exploited classes must contribute a daughter each to the Indian films.

The mere male might well wonder why the Hollywood "Son Of India" was followed by only one "Farzand-i-Hind". The "Sons" seem to be keeping in the background while the "Daughters" monopolize the screen. The gallant "Punjab Ka Beta"—but he is only a horse!—is the solitary exception.

The One Train Left!

Railway trains seem to have always exercised great fascination for the Indian film producers. "Punjab Mail" appeared on the stage, as a silent film and then as a talkie. "Toofan Mail" came next. "Frontier Mail" was once reported to be under production but probably it never reached Peshawar. Then we had "Deccan Queen" and recently there was a talk of producing "Flying Ranee."

The one train left, it appears, is the 5-50 p.m. Andheri Local. It certainly deserves immortalization. Or, at least, so says our Suburban Colleague.

Spare The Poor Journalist

Newspaper life has been a popular theme for Hollywood productions. Recently Indian producers, too, have evinced interest in the journalists. Wadia produced "Naujawan", with its hero-reporter who would have been the despair of every newspaper office in the world, and now Imperial have come out with "New Searchlight", a reckless and spicy journal, with Sulochana acting as a woman reporter. Here is an idea for newspaper editors.

WALLACE BEERY'S PAST CATCHES UP WITH HIM

Twenty-six Years Ago He Was An Unknown Strolling Player

Wallace Beery's past caught up with him in Hollywood recently, in the form of an old theatre programme.

The programme, carrying the date line of March 29, 1912, was sent to Beery by Claud Morris of Parsons, Kansas, where the show of 26 years ago was presented.

It was presented at the Elks Theatre by John G. Fisher, and the play was entitled, "The Red Rose." Berry was cast in the role of Baron Leblanc, and after his name was printed:

"Looking for his daughter."

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star, upon inspecting the programme more closely, found that a fellow film actor was also in the cast. He was Walter L. Catlett, who took the part of Raphael Spiegel, a picture dealer.

STAGE CAREER

"Guess he isn't so high-toned now that he's in pictures," commented the actor, "for now he's known as plain Walter Catlett!"

Beery was just starting his stage career when he appeared in "The Red Rose." Before that he had appeared as chorus boy in a Broadway musical with his brother, Noah.

"Twenty-six years ago is a long time, but I do remember that I was thrilled at the thought of going 'on the road' with a real stage company. I imagine I must have given the citizens of Parsons many a laugh as I strutted along the street, feeling that the eyes of the world were upon me," says Beery.

"Now that I look back upon those days, I realize that everybody in that town thought I was a walking 'ad' for a clothing shop. I kind of liked fancy-colored clothes in those days."

But Beery can be forgiven if he did strut around wearing startling-hued clothes, for he was having the first "fling" in his life.

Before that, Beery's jobs were far from being the "dressy" type

RAILWAY CLEANER

As a boy, his first occupation was that of a cleaner in a railway station. He explains it by saying that he was actually a dishwasher, only he washed trains instead of crockery.

Next, he worked as an elephant trainer in the Ringling Brothers Circus, and in the meantime, he had dozens of odd jobs; so one can appreciate how Beery felt when he finally earned enough money and had the opportunity to dress like "a gentleman of the world."

Beery sighed as he showed the letter to Frank Morgan and Maureen O'Sullivan who are appearing with him in a new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture.

"Look, twenty-six years ago I began to work hard so I could dress like a gentleman' he said, "and look at me now."

He was wearing a torn shirt, ill-fitting trousers worn shoes, and needed a hair-cut all of course according to the script.

* * *

AURTHUR TREACHER SIGNS NEW CONTRACT

Arthur Treacher, the droll comedien who raised the profession of gentleman's gentleman to the dignity of screen stardom, has signed a renewal of his contract with 20th Century-Fox studios. The new agreement marks the start of his third year on the lot.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT,
well-known Paramount star who will be seen next in "Blue beard's Eight Wives"

HOT FROM HOLLYWOOD

GOLDWYN TAKES A REST

Having spent nearly dol 10,000,000 during the past year in producing five of the biggest films of his career, Samuel Goldwyn has now gone to the Hawaiian Islands for a month's vacation.

In twelve months Goldwyn has produced five outstanding films. His "Stella Dallas" and "Dead End", already widely shown, have proved among the artistic and box-office hits of the season. Next for presentation is "The Hurricane" a spectacular drama of the South Seas which cost more than dol. 1,800,000.

In the cutting rooms being Next for presentation is "The Adventures of Marco Polo" and the producer's musical extravaganza "The Goldwyn Follies."

"The Adventures of Marco Polo" stars Gary Cooper and introduces the Norwegian actress Sigrid Gurie to the screen as a new Goldwyn discovery.

* * *

BEST PICTURES IN 1937

Latest survey of 1937's best pictures disclosed that "A Star Is Born" and "The Prisoner of Zenda" David O. Selznick's productions, are named on the honour list of 20 critics, magazine and radio commentators of America, and placed among the '10' best pictures of the year. In addition to a number of special mentions, "The Prisoner of Zenda" was placed on the honour list of the New York World-Telegram.

*

ITALY HONOURS DAVID O. SELZNICK

David O. Selznick and George Cukor are recipients of high screen honours conferred upon them by the Italian Government. Mr. Selznick was awarded a copy of the Mussolini Cup, for his production of "Anna Karenina", which won top honours at the International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art in Venice.

Around Theatre & Film Land

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Two Men And One Job-Direction!

A rare thing in Hollywood—rarer than the proverbial day in June or the equally proverbial star who doesn't wear smoked glasses—is a picture directed by two men. The rule is an autocracy of one man, but Walter Wanger's "I Met My Love Again," starring Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett which was recently shown in Bombay was directed in amicable partnership by Arthur Ripley and Joshua Logan.

The secret of the successful collaboration, naturally, lies in the fact that the men are unanimous in their theories—or as unanimous as two men with individual ideas may be. Call it a successful working unanimity.

REHEARSALS

The major premise that Logan and Ripley hold is the following slightly unorthodox one; If you want to be a good stage director rehearse your players for at least four weeks. If you want to become a good screen director don't rehearse them at all. Break the rules, and when you've broken them all, break some of the ones you've already broken

Ripley says, apropos the non-rehearsal method "I found that it's almost impossible to develop performances when your players are aware that they're only rehearsing. Even the finest actors and actresses are seldom able to exert a full tempo of emotion in rehearsal. For the stage, this doesn't matter. You know that you'll get a performance on opening night and thereafter. But how in heaven's name are you going to gauge the effect of a scene when your cast is only going through the motions?"

During the production of "I Met My Love Again" Ripley and Logan made it a practice to rehearse only briefly on the set. Then they ordered the cameras to grind and got what they called a "rehearsal on film."

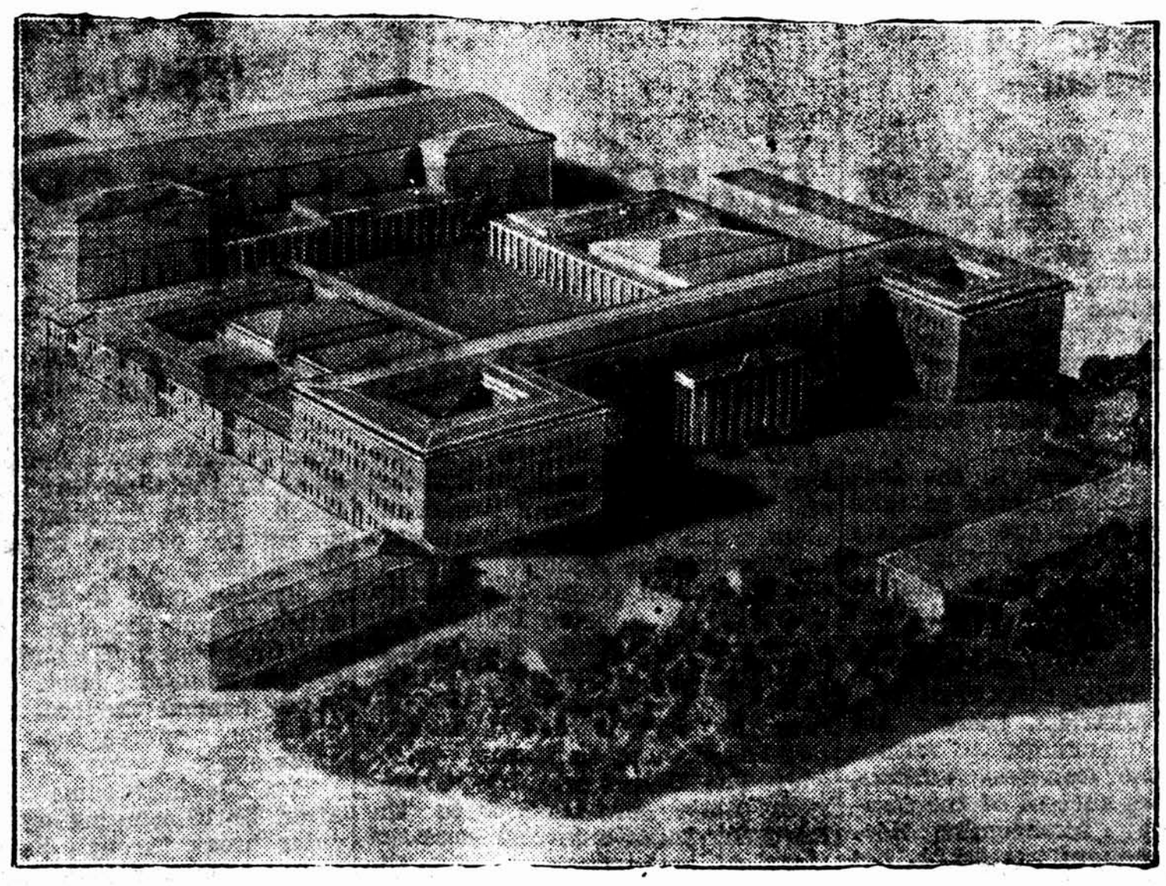
STIMULANT

"The knowledge that a scene is being photographed acts as a stimulant to the players," Logan says. "It's their compensation for lack of an audience. After we've had two or three rehearsals on film our last take is representative of the very best work the players are capable of. Then we shoot the footage we hope to use. This method, while somewhat more costly than ordinary rehearsals, gave us the best possible results."

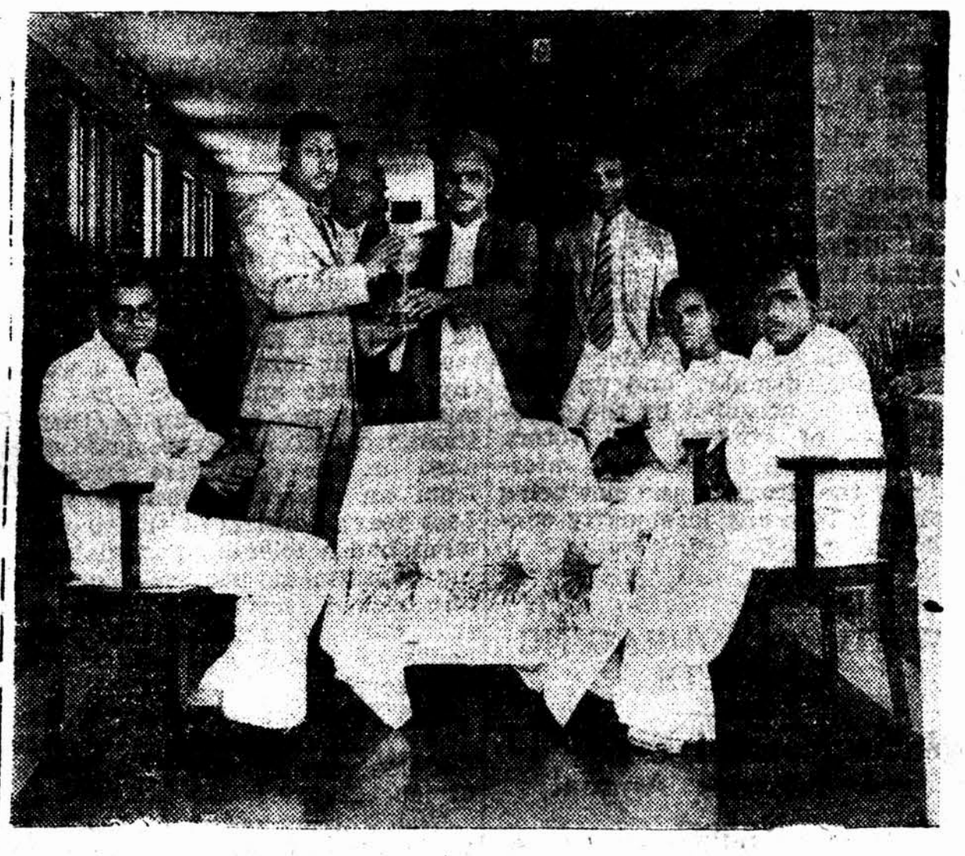
Those who have watched the two directors at work on the Wanger lot point to other factors responsible for their successful handling of the players, Fonda, Miss Bennett, Dame May Whitty, Alan Baxter, Louise Platt and Alan Marshall. Both Ripley and Logan are informal, without ego, and possessing a great willingness to admit that something might be done in another manner than theirs. Neither of them shout directions, and they're continuously open to suggestions from extras, bit players and stars as well as from electricians and technicians.

And, of course, they get along very well with one another.

"I Met My Love Again," which is the first joint directive effort by Logan and Ripley, comes to the .....Theatre, beginning on .....through United Artists release.



A model of the German Film Academy, being constructed in Babelsberg near Berlin.



A group photograph taken on the occasion when a cup was presented to Cameraman Krishnagopal for his fine photography in "Ambikapathy", a Tamil Talkie.

Films We Do Not See In India

3 "THE LAST NIGHT"

In the "Films We Do Not See In India" we have already referred to "China Strikes Back" and "The Spanish Earth". This week we reproduce from "World Film News", Henry Adler's review of a new Russian film "The last Night". Incidentally, it should remove the current impression that entertainment films are unknown in Russia and that the Soviet cinema is exclusively used for crude party propaganda.

The development of assurance and maturity in the Soviet Union is exemplified by two points in this film; the ability to present capitalists as people with courage and loyalty to their principles; and humour. The story deals with the relationship of the family of a worker with that of his employer during the final struggle for power in Moscow in 1917. The head of the working class family feels an affection and obedience toward his boss which it is very difficult for his revolutionary sailor son to break down. At a college dance, Kuzma, the latter's youngest brother, falls in love with Lena, the daughter of his father's boss. But as they dance, there comes the dull sound of an explosion. The dancers crowd to the windows and, in one of the most striking episodes of the film, we look down through the darkness at the town and listen to the silence, broken only by the scurrying of feet and the rattling of a droshky across the cobbled square. The bias is inevitably toward the working class family, Kuzma saves Lena from arrest by the workers. there is a hint of a love idyll beneath the shell-fire and of the possibility of friendship between Lena and Kuzma's mother. But the class-division reasserts itself when Lena gets back to the protection of the Whites. And, although the workman has been apologetic and genial when his boss is under arrest, the latter riddles him with bullets when the tables are turned. The fighting scenes in the square and at the station show that the Russians have nothing to learn from either Hollywood or Chicago, and make the film as gripping merely as melodrama as "G-Men."

* * *

BERLIN "STARS" IN ONE-REELER

Irving Berlin, foremost of modern composers of popular music, will be "starred" in a one-reel picture soon to be released by 20th Century-Fox. The one-reeler is an advance trailer on the musical spectacle "Alexander's Ragtime Band' starring Tyrone Power Alice Faye and Don Ameche. It will show the noted music writer in action on his famous "composing piano" playing some of the famous hits he has written since "Alexander's Ragtime Band" all of which will be incorporated in the score of the picture which bears the title of that famous song.

* * *

BUSY

Jane Darwell's role in the current Shirley Temple's picture, "Little Miss Broadway' now in production at 20th Century-Fox studios, marks her seventy-sixth screen assignment—a record rivalled by few players in Hollywood.

* * *

AUSTRALIA'S FAVOURITE

Mary MacGuire, known to British Empire film fans as the "Mary Pickford of Australia", has been signed to a long-term contract by 20th Century-Fox studios.

ST. JOSEPH'S HIGH SCHOOL

The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of St. Joseph's High School, Arpora, Goa, will be held on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant. The programme of the festivities will be as follows:—

Wednesday 20th April, at 8-30 a.m.—Mass in Pontificals by H. E. Dom Manoel Maria Ferreira da Silva, Auxiliary Bishop, the Archdiocese of Goa; 5-30 p.m. Unveiling of the bust of "Father" William Robert Lyons, founder of the School, H. E. The Acting Governor, Major Higino Craveiro Lopes presiding.

Thursday, 21st April, at 5 p.m.—Annual Prize Distribution at which Cardinal Wiseman's "The Hidden Gem" will be staged, Prof. Patrocinio de Andrade, M.A., LL.B., presiding.

Friday, 22nd April, at 8-30 a.m.—High Mass for the deceased teachers and students of the School by the Right Rev. Mgr., Thomas d'Aquino Barreto, the Vicar-General of the Archdiocese; 5 p.m. Re-staging of "The Hidden Gem".

Ex-students and well-wishers are requested to attend.

ENSURE SUCCESS AT D. L. B. ELECTIONS

Rajen Babu Urges Sinking Of Differences

PATNA, April 16.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following statement in connection with the resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee to the effect that nominations for election to District Boards, be made by the Provincial Working Committee, and not by the District Congress Committee concerned:—

"General elections to the District Boards are expected to take place in most of the districts within the next few months. The Congress has decided to contest these elections. The D.C.C.s will have to bear the brunt of the fight and to organise a campaign.

ENSURING SUCCESS.

"In some districts, there are differences amongst various groups of the Congress workers, and, to ensure success of the Congress, at the forthcoming elections, it is thought necessary not to allow local differences and disputes to interfere with the selection of candidates. The Provincial Congress Working Committee has accordingly decided that, as at the time of the last general elections to the Provincial Assembly, the Provincial Working Committee will take upon itself, the duty and responsibility of selecting the candidates, so that all Congress workers irrespective of local differences, might join in making the campaign successful.

"It is hoped, that, with its detached outlook, the Working Committee will be able to steer clear of all local disputes, and its decision will be accepted by the general body of working and voters, as being based on the best interests of the districts and not being influenced by any local party considerations."—United Press.

RADIU[illegible]MENT WITH ENCOURAGING RESULTS

Wadia Hospital For Children Submits Annual Report

The Board of managements of Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children have submitted their report on the working of the above Hospital for the year 1937.

It is stated that the Hospital started for the year with an accommodation of 126 patients and that it has been fully occupied up till now. The demand was so great that they were compelled to refer cases to the K. E. M. Hospital owing to the want of accommodation. During the year under report 2,249 patients were admitted at the Hospital as compared with 1,887 patients last year and 1,97[illegible] the previous year and 1,665 the year before. Of these 1,459 patient[illegible] and 790 surgical.

The dail[illegible]ance throughout the year was 126,6 showing an incrase of 3.9 over the last year. During the year under report 583 X-Ray pictures were taken and 359 patients were treated in the Actino-et-Electro Therapy Department. There were 4,153 specimens examined and reported during the year at their Laboratory.

TREATMENT FOR T. B.

As in the past years the successful treatment in the Tubercular Disease of Spine and Joints was continued throughout the year although it affected the average stay of their patients from a statistical point of view as before. Also in all cases admitted at the Hospital they have tried their level best to discharge their patients after they are cured and not during their convalescent stage or immediately after operations; this obviously increases the average stay of their patients. During the year under report Radium treatment was tried on four cases with encouraging results.

During the year under report 16 post-graduates were given permission to attend the Hospital for purposes of clinical instructions for a period of three months each.

Aga Khan Tournament

Holders Defeated In Semi-Final

BHAGWANT CLUB'S GREAT DISPLAY

Kirkee United Beat G. I. P.

Packed stands witnessed on Easter Eve the two semi-final matches of the Aga Khan Tournament. The two teams that were fancied as the finalists for Monday next went down. The holders, the Y. M. C. A. from Lahore, lost in the earlier game. The G. I. P. Railway had to acknowledge defeat in the next match. Though favourites lost, it has to be acknowledged, that the better sides won. The Bhagwant Club Tikamgarh State were superior to the Northern India side and were not flattered by just winning by the odd goal in three.

The victory of the Kirkee United was never in doubt, once they settled down. The Railway began with a dash and had their supporters in good humour by taking the lead in the third minute. After this, however, Kirkee called the tune and put in five goals before time.

FIRST MATCH.

The Bhagwant Club possessed splendid defenders. Durga Prashad was outstanding in the pivot position both as a defender and an important factor in the attack. Their forwards were a worthy quintette and made use of much that was sent up to them, though, a little more enterprise and dash in the ring were expected from an otherwise perfect side. Last year's winners of the tournament had a tolerably safe defending department, but their forward line backed everything. Their defeat was no fault of the half-backs or the back-line or the goal-keeper.

The game in short was a level first half followed by 30 minutes play decidedly in favour of the Club.

The winners opened impressively. After an initial run down by the Y. M. C. A., Munir Khan with some good stick work got up to the opposite 'D'. He sent it out left to Peekan Lal who with only Mascarenhas to beat, did what was not expected—put the ball badly outside the goal-mouth. The Bhagwant Club continued to hold Lahore in their area and in the fifth minute Munir Khan once more with brilliant stick work beat all opposition and scored with a correct push past Mascarenhas. The holders attacked now Moses sent them back. They returned. Latif Lahore's inside-right, here made a mistake, Nanney Lal brought off a poor save, the ball came to the centre of the ring with no defender near. Latif, had he dashed in, had the goal at his mercy. He failed to exert himself immediately. The next incident was a penalty corner to Lahore this was not converted due to sticks by the striker. A foul by Durga Prashad gave the Y. M. C. A. a free hit outside the State team's 'D,' Brady, nicely placed, got possession but made sticks in trying a shot. Moses failed a nice raid by Lahore. Burman picked up the clearance and broke through on the extreme left. A nice centre by this player was missed by both the inside men and the centre-forward. Both goals were visited now, a dangerous get away by the Club was held up by Caleb. Durga Prashad was pulled up by the whistle, the foul gave the Y. M. C. A. a penalty corner. A opening came to Majid, but he failed to put the sides on terms. The Club conceded a similar penalty two minutes later. Rajinder Singh flashed the ball into the net—the referee held he had made sticks.

The equaliser came very soon after, Latif bringing off a spectacular break through beat Nanney Lal. This was incidentally the only bit of good work by this player on Saturday.

The Club got to their opponents' area from the bully-off. A corner was given against the defenders, which was wasted. The sides struggled for a lead till half-time to no purpose.

Resuming the Y. M. C. A. attacked. This was not far long. The Tikamgarh State side transferred play and Munir Khan spoilt an opening by carrying the ball. The same player appeared excited and was pulled up for lying offside twice. Pritam Singh deprived the Club forwards of the ball as they were working into the Lahore scoring area. The same defender came to his sides' rescue again. Some pressure by Lahore ended by Bali sending the ball over the cross-bar. The holders goal had some anxious times, but the Club men were not good at goal-getting, and advantage was poorly token of likely openings. A fine get away by Lahore was marred by Latif being deliberately tripped as he beat the last man before he faced the goal-keeper. This failed to catch the eye of Mr. Pinto the umpire. Lahore's defence continued to have difficult times. Zutshi, the Club's centre-forward after missing a sitter, made amends, and put his side ahead by scoring a clever goal. The Y.M.C.A. despite efforts to save the game could not do so, as even in the closing stages the winners held the upper hand ran out worthy winners. The Y.M.C.A. to reach the semi-final beat the Kirkee Ordnance and the Customs.

THE RESULTS

BHAGWANT CLUB	2 Goals.
Y.M.C.A. (Lahore)	1 Goal.

TEAMS

BHAGWANT CLUB.— Nanney Lal; A. Moses and Nabi Shah; Rahmat Ali, Durga Parshad and Rozario; Kishan Lal, Abdul Hakim, Zutshi, Munir Khan and Peekan Lal.

Y.M.C.A. (Lahore).—Mascarenhas; Pritam Singh and Rajinder Singh; Bati, Coleb and Brady; Asghar, Latif, Bhatia, Majid and Burman.

Umpires.—Messrs. C. D'Souza and J. Pinto.

KIRKEE WIN

Kirkee United have a fine pair of backs in J. Phillips and D'Souza, a good half-back line who in order of merit are: B. Nimal, Gaikwad and Francis, their forward line work with perfect understanding, K. Nimal and Tyrrell are always dangerous in the ring. It is this side that easily sent the G.I.P. Railway out of the tournament. The Railway were only in the picture once and that was in the first three minutes when they scored their only goal. After this it was Kirkee only, and when the G.I.P. did get away on occasions they were always baulked by one of the defenders. Kirkee before half-time scored 3 goals and added two more in the later period. To close a report of the match without referring to the Railway's spirited game would be incorrect. Despite their steadily falling into arrears they fought every minute of the game. In this struggle to stay a better side's progress Grostrate, Mills, De Burgh, Rashid, Marsh and M. Bocarro earned distinction. The scorers for Kirkee were: Tyrrell 2, K. Nimal 2 and J. M. Phillips. M. Bocarro gave Railway their only point.

THE RESULT

KIRKEE UNITED	5 Goals.
G.I.P. RAILWAY	1 Goal.

TEAMS

KIRKEE UNITED.—Shinde, J. Phillips and D'Souza, Gaikwad, B. Nimal and Francis; Dhadge, K. Nimal, Tyrrell, J. M. Phillips and J. Nimal.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Norris; Smithers and Grostrate; Mills, De Burgh and E. Bocarro; Ismail, Rashid, Marsh, M. Bocarro and Tellis.

UMPIRES. — Messrs. Hibbert and Lynn.

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE ON VOLUNTEERS

People Flee In Panic At Hardwar Mela

(From A Correspondent).

HARDWAR, April 16.

There was big fire in the Rohri Camps in which hundreds of shops and huts were gutted, and the loss is estimated at Fifty lakhs.

The Mahabirdal volunteers were extinguishing the fire, when the mounted police came and challenged the volunteers' right to guard and restore the saved property to their owners. One volunteer was slapped. When the volunteers protested the police chased them and it is alleged, made several lathi charges injuring one thousand, including 56 volunteers. Three shots also were fired in the air. Many were trampled under horses' hoofs. The panic-stricken people fled to the station with the luggage on their heads. The injured were brought to Harkipairi and Mahabir Dal camp.

MANY MEETINGS.

Numerous public meetings were held to protest against the police high-handedness. Mr. Goswami Ganesh Dutt, General Secretary, Sanatan Dharma Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, has wired to Pandit Pant, seeking interviews. An Inquiry Committee is appointed, with Lala Bhagatram, a Congress Member of the Punjab Assembly, Prof. Gangaram Kohli, Seth Jugalkishore, pleader, Lalas Khushalchand and Shivram Sewak of "Milap" and "Virbharat." respectively, as members.

Thousands have been rendered homeless and penniless. Two thousand sufferers took shelter in the Santan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab Camp, where they were given free food before leaving.

PREMIER'S VISIT.

Premier Pant visited Rohri. Seven deaths are reported by the fire.

Mass demonstration against the police methods is being held today. Resolutions have been passed urging immediate action against the police.

Later reports state that the injured volunteers include those of the Punjab Mahabir Dal and Patiala, Ludhiana and Amritsar Sewa Samities.

SALSETLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee was held this morning with Mr. Manilal Shah it the chair. The most important item taken up for consideration was the letter from Mr. V. V. Kirtane, the President of the Thana District Congress Committee in which he had made an appeal to Mr. D. M. Nadkarni and others to withdraw their resignations in the larger interests of the Congress work in the Taluka.

An view of the tone of the letter and the explanation given therein, a resolution was passed by the meeting requesting Mr. D. M. Nadkarni and other members to withdraw their resignations. Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, the President and Mr. S. A. Tendulkar, the Secretary, who were present in the meeting, withdrew their resignations. Other members are expected to follow the suit.

The next important item considered was the letter from Mr. M. S. Jayakar, the Collector. Thana informing the Taluka Congress Committee that the request of the villagers of Shirona for the closing of the liquor-shop in their village could not be granted.

A resolution was passed authorising the President to place the whole matter before the Thana District Political Conference which is to be held at Wada on April 18.

BOMBAY PORT TRUSTEES' MEETING

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on April 12, a resolution was passed recording the Trustees' great regret at the retirement of their colleague, Sir Maurice Brayshay, and the consequent severance of his connection with the administration of the Port.

The appointment to the Board of Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., by the Government of India vice Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., Bombay who proceeded on leave, and of Mr. A. K. G. Hogg by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce vice Mr. G. S. Taunton, who resigned, was recorded.

The Board considered a reference from Government regarding the proposed scheme for the recruitment of Government office staff. The Trustees considered that the problem underlying the scheme was fundamentally an educational one, but as their views on the probable effect of the scheme from this aspect of the question differed they decided not to express an opinion on the specific points raised in the Govsulting from the present methods ernment reference, but they expressed their willingness to cooperate in any new system of recruitment which Government might adopt with the object of alleviating the unemployment resulting from the present methods of recruitment.

MUNSHI AT HUBLI

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, April 16

The Hon. Mr. Munshi and two other members of the Settlement Committee, arrived here last night at ten p. m. from Dharwar.

The Minister was immediately escorted to the meeting place in Nehru Chowk.

More than 10,000 ciitzens had gathered there.

Immediately after the arrival, at the meeting place the Minister was garlanded by 52 public bodies and associations. He was indisposed and looked completely exhausted. He begged the audience to let him speak by sitting.

He spoke for an hour in English.

Mr. [illegible] Mudvedkar translated the speech in Kanarese. After the meeting the Minister was taken to the Electric Power House, where arrangements are made for his stay, while in Hubli.

GERMAN TERROR IN AUSTRIA

LONDON (By Air Mail)

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—I left England for Austria on March 11, like many others, to be in time for the plebiscite and to vote for the independence and freedom of our beautiful country. We were full of confidence. But already in Germany we learnt that German troops were marching into Austria, and when I arrived home I found a different country. Austria is a thing of the past; it does not exist any more. The Germans are proud of their so-called victory, but no one can imagine what it means for us.

Why did Hitler prevent the plebiscite on March 13? Because he was certain to lose it. He did not dare to face a fair plebiscite. But this time on April 10 the Nazis expect a majority of 98 per cent. Under the existing Terror in Austria it would not even be worth their while to count the votes.

What I saw in Austria was horrible. Boys of sixteen and seventeen were arresting trembling old men. In the most brutal way Hitler Youths were searching private flats and tearing off pictures of Chancellor Schuschnigg and the Kaiser. The prisons are overcrowded. Two days after the seizure of Austria I saw in Innsbruck printed postcards with views of that town having the Swastika painted across the sky and with short rhymes about the Fuhrer. Everything seems to have been arranged well beforehand. On my arrival in Innsbruck I found the streets deserted and people weeping in their houses. Only in the main street did I see a small gathering cheering the marching German soldiers. Just a handful out of a population of 64,000 and mostly young people and children.

After 48 hours' stay in Austria I left again, and this time I did not feel like saying "Auf Wiedersehen." I am one of the few who are fortunate enough to be allowed to work in such a peaceful country as England, but I worry all the time about the downtrodden people in my own country.—Yours, etc.

AN AUSTRIAN COOK.

April 2.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Roosevelt's Messgae To Congress Tells On Foreign Exchanges

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 16.

On the money market, despite good demands for holiday currency borrowers found no lack of supplies. Discount brokers again found supplies of Treasury Bills reduced, owing to keen competition, for slightly smaller offerings, though the average rate, at which the bills were allotted was the same as last week. The foreign exchanges were generally idle but the American dollar weakened further under the influence of President Roosevelt's message to the Congress with some Continental selling evidenced.

Wall Street opened active and firm.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 16th day of April 1938.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

April-May 1937-38

(B.T.)

10-30	.....	Rs. 163/12
12-30	.....	Rs. 164
2-30	.....	Rs. 164
4-30	.....	Rs. 164

July-August 1938

10-30	.....	Rs. 166/12
12-30	.....	Rs. 167
2-30	.....	Rs. 167
4-30	.....	Rs. 167

April-May

Highest	.....	Rs. 164/8
Lowest	.....	Rs. 163/12

July-August

Highest	.....	Rs. 167/8
Lowest	.....	Rs. 166/12

April-May

Settlement Rate	.....	Rs. 164

July-August

Settlement Rate	.....	Rs. 167

To-day at night our Bazar will remain closed on account of "Easter Holiday"

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, gave an "At Home" to Principal Rao Bahadur Rangaswami Ayengar of the Central Hindu College on the eve of his retirement from the Hindu University. The professors of the Hindu University also gave a farewell party to Principal Rangaswami Ayengar in the University Club. Rao Bahadur Rangaswami left for Madras by car. The Rao Bahadur was formerly Director of Public Instruction in the Travancore State.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 16.

Previous closing	.....	4.99 3/8
To-day's opening	.....	00 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	.....	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 16.

Previous closing	.....	4.97.75
To-day's opening	.....	4.99.87
To-day's closing	.....	5.00.25

FRANC RATE

London, April 16.

Previous closing	.....	158.06
To-day's closing	.....	158.43
To-day's closing	.....	158.12

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 16.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U U Steel Common (dol 45) dol 47 1/4

General Motor (dol 32 1/2) dol 33 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/4) dol 29 3/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 16.

The cotton market will remain open on Monday from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Liverpool market will remain closed and will open on Tuesday the 19th instant.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 16.

To-day's quotations were as follows:

SILVER

Spot	.....	49 5 0
Chaitra	.....	49 5 0
Vaishakh	.....	49 3 0

GOLD

Spot	.....	34 14 6
Chaitra	.....	34 14 6
Vaishakh	.....	34 12 6

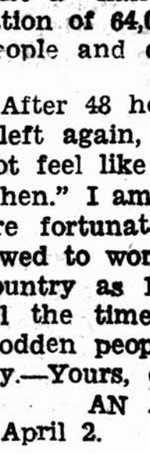
ALL MARKETS CLOSED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All the leading markets of the City and Foreign Markets were closed to-day on account of Easter holidays

Just a Sip—

AND YOU'LL DRINK IT ALWAYS!



Yes, just one sip of its rich, mature, smooth flavour and the most conscientious palate is immediately satisfied. Just one sip, and you'll roll these delicious drops round your tongue and declare you've never tasted anything to compare with Beehive Brandy. Just one sip and all your previous convictions will go by the board. From the moment you first taste Beehive Brandy, you'll never drink any other.

As an aid to hospitality, as a stimulant and a tonic, Beehive Brandy is without a peer.

Beehive Brandy

AGENTS:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., BOMBAY.

DHONDO KESHAO KARVE

Pioneer Worker In The Cause Of Women's Uplift And Education In The Presidency Of Bombay

It was a dreadful night of September 1874. The sky was overcast and a chilly wind was blowing through. The mountain heads adjacent to Satara in the Sahyadri range looked all the more ghastly. But there on one of the rocks lay sleeping the frail figure of a seventeen year-old Brahmin lad all shivering with no other covering, but the open skies overhead. Having tramped a distance of 110 miles from Murud, his native place on the Konkan Coast, the boy was just nearing his journey's end, namely, Satara, where he was to appear for an examination the next day. Imagine, what a shock it must have been for him, when the next day, he was refused permission to appear for the examination, simply because he looked too tender to be seventeen, which was the minimum age required at that time for appearing at the examination. But, never to be daunted by the severest blow of adverse fate, the youth bore it with remarkable patience and tenacity, and traced back his footsteps to Murud.

The invincibility of temper and tenacity of purpose that stand marked in this small episode in the life of that lad, later helped him to be what he is to-day—Prof D. K. Karve, the founder of the Hindu Widow's Home and the Indian Women's University at Poona, whose eighty-first birthday celebrations take place throughout the Presidency of Bombay to-morrow.

Humble Origin

Born of an humble family in a remote village in Konkan on the 18th of April 1858, Karve started his schooling under the village school master. The school then was being held in the village temple, as is still the case in many a village, and wooden boards, covered with a thin layer of fine dust whereupon was to be inscribed the alphabet, served the purpose of slates. Education, which then comprised mainly of the three R's, was a province of choicest few. Young Karve with a sheer brightness of intellect managed to complete it as early as he could. In his eighteenth year, he began learning the English alphabet, and by the twenty-eighth had finished his college course. He then became a teacher in one of the Bombay schools.

Gokhale's Offer

While Karve had practically settled as a teacher in Bombay, he received an offer from the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale to join the Deccan Education Society. Karve, who held the cause of education so sacred and dear to his heart, immediately responded to what was to him a call from within to a life of service and sacrifice. He immediately came to Poona, joined the Deccan Education Society as a life-member, and became a professor of Mathematics in the Fergusson College. He held this office, until after a devoted service of 20 years, he retired in 1914. During this period, Karve supported his cousin, now Dr. R. P. Paranjapye, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University.

Although Karve himself was married, according to the custom of those days, at the age of fourteen, his young mind had been all along occupied by the question of widow re-marriage. His wife, when they were married, was only eight, and they had a son, when Karve Matriculated.

The problem of the widows was much worse off those times than it is to-day. Child marriages were the order of the day. The institution of matrimony was, in those days, dominated more by customs and usages based on superstitions and orthodox beliefs, than on clear logic and reason.

Widow Marriage

While at Murud, young Karve had once the misfortune of witnessing the plight of a young Hindu widow being torturously subjected to disfigurement by her very relatives. The woeful cries of the helpless girl touched the innermost of Karve's heart and roused his sympathies for the suffering widowhood to a very high pitch. The incident left a deep impression on Karve's mind.

An opportunity soon presented itself to Karve when his constructive instincts were put to an acid test. His young wife died. Young Karve did certainly think of another marriage. Would he then, as a practical man, take the lead and prove the oft-proved;—example is better than precept? He would:—in fact he did. He decided to marry a widow. This decision was a bolt from the blue to his nears and dears. Marrying a widow was not at all an easy job those days. But Karve did it with a singleness of purpose and unstinted determination. He married a widow, even when all the odds were against him. When, accompanied by this second wife of his, he went to Murud, even his mother and brother could not have him sit on the same carpet, on which they sat. They would not also allow him to talk to them. Later the times changed, and so the hearts also! But there are still not a few who would refuse to dine with Karve for his 'sin' of having married a widow.

Karve's marrying a widow forms the keystone of his work in the cause of the widow marriage. The Widow Marriage Association was next inaugurated. Prof. Karve was its founder-secretary. It had as its president the late Dr. Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar. By his courage, sacrifice and perseverance Karve made the noble cause win great sympathy and support from the public at large. Later on he came to think that the best way of advancing the cause of widows towards their uplift and amelioration was to educate them, make them understand things for themselves, and make them self-supporting and self-sufficient. With this end in view, he founded his Hindu Widow's Home in 1896.

Widows' Home

The Hindu Widow's Home, which is to-day a colony of two lakhs worth buildings was it its inception housed in an humble mud hut, situated almost in wilderness, at a lonely spot four miles away from the city of Poona and had no approach road at all. The inmates had often times to cover their bodies with grass mats to ward off the rain water that leaked through the thatched roof. The access to the Home was the more difficult during the monsoons. But Karve would on no account forego his daily visit to the Home. Having worked the whole day long in the college, he would in the evening walk the eight miles to and back from the Home. Even the sickness of his wife or the child would not prevent him from doing this pilgrimage, which he did almost with marked religiosity. And the whole credit of the progress, growth and success of the institution must legitimately go to Prof. Karve, who achieved the herculean task, single-handed, by his untiring energies. To-day the Home has about 200 girl-students, married, unmarried and widowed. The Home this day conducts one High School, a training college, practising schools and hostel. The Home has sent out hundreds of educated women throughout the length and breadth of the country, and stands prominent among the educational institutions of Poona, that make the city the intellectual capital of Maharashtra.

Having given his best thought to the question of women's education, Karve had all this time formed his considered opinions on the subject. His work in the cause of the widows gave him a chance to know and understand things first-hand and intimately. He looked at the question from its practical side. What should be the aim of the education of women? Should it be to make women intellectual equals or superiors to men? According to Karve that should no doubt be an aim but not the aim of women's education. The aim of women's education, held Prof. Karve, should be so to prepare the women that they should be able to play the part allotted to them by Nature, with efficiency and understanding. In short the aim of women's education should be to prepare our sisters to be good housewives, good mothers and good neighbours. He also held that the most natural and therefore efficient medium of instruction should be the mother tongue of the pupil. The University of Bombay, the only educational body in the presidency, hardly served any of the above purposes. The Women's University in Japan provided the clue in this instance to Prof. Karve. He thought that an Indian Women's University can be brought into existence following on the model of Japan and embodying therein his ideas about the women's education.

As is usual in such cases, when every good cause has in its infancy to encounter an opposition, Prof. Karve's idea of the Indian Women's University had its critics too. Some of the former supporters of Karve even, opposed him in this move. But a patient and an unremitting worker not to be disheartened by criticism or lack of sympathy as Prof. Karve was, he pushed forward the scheme with undaunted zeal and finally succeeded in officially inaugurating the university in the year 1916. The late Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar was the first Chancellor of this University and Dr. R. P. Paranjapye its first Vice-Chancellor. The first meeting of the Senate of this University was held on 3rd June 1916, and four days later a public announcement was made in the National Social Conference at Bombay.

Founded by Prof. Karve, the University was rechristened at it could within its limited means; but it was not until that the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey came forward with a princely donation of fifteen lakhs of rupees, that the University found itself on sound and secure basis. The University was rechristianed at this time and named after the mother of Sir Vithaldas. Nor was Karve still all this time. He toured throughout the length and breadth of the country, combed all the possible rescources and collected funds. Side by side, he established in many a place schools and high schools and got them affiliated to the University.

Indian Women's University

The Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thakersey Indian Women's University, as the name of the institution stands to-day, has, besides giving proper scope to Indian languages, framed special courses of studies suited to the requirements of the womanhood in this county. It is conducted on most national lines, in that it is free from all secterian tendencies such as caste, creed or religion.

Th very existence of this institution was threatened a while, when in 1932, owing to certain differences of opinion with the conductors of the institution, the executors of the Thakersey estate stopped the annual payment of interest on the gift promised by the donor. It was an acid test; but the indomitable Prof. Karve along with his selfless band of colleagues stood it with devotion and earnestness and the calamity was at last averted, a compromise being reached between the contending parties.

World Tour

These institutions are the very lifeblood of Prof. Karve. He has striven and suffered for them as would a mother for her child. At the ripe old age of 71, Prof. Karve undertook a world tour to study the working of the educational institutions in othe countries, as also to collect funds for his institutions. The tour no doubt was successful from both the points of view.

Although past eighty, the frail figure of Annasaheb, as Prof. Karve is popularly known, is daily seen moving freely in the streets and lanes of this old city of the Peshwas, collecting door to door subscriptions for the Maharashtra Village Primary Education Society, which is his latest activity. Short-statured, Prof. Karve has a beard, the serene whiteness of which adds to his sage-like appearance that commands at very first sight reverence from any one that comes across. The glittering luster in his eyes betrays his bright intelligence and determination of purpose hardly to be found elsewhere.

Prof. Karve enters the eighty-first year of his life to-morrow. As we look to the past, our hearts are filled with a sense of gratitude for this noble heart, which touched by the sigh of the distressed, soared to the magnificent activity and devotion of a long lifetime, in the endeavour to give a realisation and embodiment of the principle that the progress of womanhood is the purest and surest test of the progress of civilisation. May he be long spared!

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA,
(Regtd.), Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

P. S.—Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

MORE LIGHT ON AFFAIRS OF THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Since I wrote last week, more light has been thrown on the affairs of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd. It passes one's understanding how a responsible body of men in full charge of the institution could allow things to come to such a pass. It may be that A. S. De Mello the former Secretary of the C. C. I. carried on things on his own way. But one may ask with perfect justicfiation, why did the members of the committee allow themselves to be led by the nose by the Secretary in this manner. I am about the only person in the whole country who had warned the members of the C. C. I. about this coming catastrophe long long ago. But my warnings fell on deaf ears—with the result that the Club is now placed in a precarious state.

BLAME ON ALL

I was one of the first persons to protest against the fashion in which the affairs of the club were being conducted. While the overwhelming majority of its members were in Bombay, the annual general meetings of the club were held at Delhi and Simla from year to year with perhaps a nominal quorum to carry on the proceedings. The office-bearers and committees were elected without the knowledge and support of the vast majority of the members. If the members of the Central Committee were wideawake to their duties and responsibilities the affair of the club would not have come to such a pass.

When I am making the above remarks I am not imputing any bad motives to any one. It is clear that DeMello wanted to carry through his huge constructional programme and his colleagues gave tacit support to him. Are they not all responsible for it?

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP.

Even then the other disabilities will remain which, according to C. P. Bramble, are (1) the question of meeting the small creditors, (2) the agreements made by the Club with the various Gymkhanas, and (3) the existence of a very poor type of members. It is hoped that the first two might be removed by appealing to the general body of members but the last would defy solution unless the club is taken into liquidation. The Central Committee was in a quandary. They considered it advisable to place the whole matter before the general body which will meet in Bombay for the first time on Sunday next. How they will be able to surmount these difficulties, it is more than I can say. We are assured by Jasdanwalla again that the Club will not go into liquidation. When there are men like Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla at its helm, we may hope for a happy solution of these troubles. But I must strongly object to any move which may lead to exclusiveness in the ranks of the Club.

MUST BE DEMOCRATIC

I have stated times without number that I am one of the staunchest supporters of the Club since its very inception. But I have been perhaps, its severest critic owing to its mismanagement from the very beginning. My ideal for the Club is quite different from the conception of those in power. while its promoters are aiming at eclipsing even the Willingdon Sports Club in its gorgeousness and aristocracy, I am driving at its transformation into a sporting club in its truest sense. If it is turned into a second Willingdon Sports Club I may prophesy—without being a prophet—its downfall before long, because there is no place for it in this City. If, on the other hand, it is converted into a democratic, cosmopolitan Club, it is sure to be of lasting benefit to the sporting community not only of Bombay but to the whole of India.

JAM SAHEB'S RESIGNATION.

Before I conclude this article, I must refer to the resignation of the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar from the Presidentship of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. It is abundantly clear from the Jam Saheb's statement to the Board of Control, which has also appeared in the press, that he had ample reasons for dissociating himself with the activities of the Board. If the Secretary does things on his own initiative and responsibility as DeMello did, the only course open to the President is to wash his hand off the whole business. Of course, the Jam Saheb could have brought to issue before the Board of Control for necessary action. But evidently he preferred the less offensive course.

A SAD TALE.

It is sad to think that the Board of Control had seldom had a smooth running during all the years of its existence. Wire-pulling from behind the scenes has been the cause of disruption and dissatisfaction in every direction. Now that DeMello is out of the scene it is expected that there will be an autumn cleaning of the house in the near future. In this respect the provincial associations can do a lot. If they elect representatives with sound judgment and straight backbone, the Board of Control will become a controlling body in the truest sense of the term. I await the result of the next meeting of the Board of Control with expectant eyes and a hopeful heart.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : The Average Man

By N. J.

Everybody has heard about the "Average Man". He is the being to whom we constantly refer in our conversation as the repository of all the good virtues of humanity, as a sort of ultimate tribunal whose verdict will be beyond question and beyond cavil. The 'Average Man' shares all the failings and frailties of humanity, but somehow he mysteriously rises above them He is in the Wordsworthian phrase.

A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food.

That is why he is so much loved and respected, and that is also why his judgments are accepted in good grace by everybody. The 'Average Man' is supposed to have sympathy for all and malice for none. His commonsense is his strongest suit, and that lifts him above all the erudite scholars and hair-splitting lawyers. What appeals to the 'Average Man' must be 'ipso facto' good and just; and his view is the view which will be finally upheld by humanity.

* * *

The Jury System

The 'Average Man' has reached his apotheosis in the Jury System, which is one of the most honoured assets of Anglo-Saxon jurisorndence. Even in India trial by jury is considered to be the most cherished privilege of the accused. There is, indeed, something anomalous if not altogether absurd in the fact that the opinion of ten or twelve people, collected haphazard from the street as it were, should prevail over the studied verdict of those who have devoted their life-time to mastering the intricacies and subtleties of law. It is long since Mr. Bumble delivered himself of his classical advice that "Juries is vulgar, uneddicated and ought to be abolished". During the course of the last century this view has been endorsed by many more competent, if less picturesque, persons than Mr Bumble. In the last few years especially the abolition of the jury system has become one of the issues of the day. In spite of all the interested propaganda, however, and in spite of all its admited shortcomings, the robust faith of the public in this time-honoured institution shows no signs of diminishing. For the gentlemen of the jury (and now we must add the gentle-women, too), howsoever vulgar and uneddicated" they might be, or howsoever, sentimental and perverse their verdicts might at times prove, help to soften the grim visage of law. Justice is proverbially blind, but the jury endows it with an inner-vision as it were.

It tempers the unrelenting correctitude of the legal code by the milk of the human kindness; it brings the personal factor in the impersonal, mechanical operation of the legal system; and its very simplicity is what appeals most to the 'Average Man'. For average man though he is generally bewildered by the loquacity of the lawyers and confounded even by the judge's summing-up understands and appreciates the "guilty" or "non-guilty" verdict of his own compeers. "Vox populi, vox dei."

* * *

Mythical Monster

But who is this 'Average Man' to whom we are all agreed in paying court? Have you ever come across him in actual flesh and blood? Can you point him out to me? You might have a vague idea that Mr. 'X' or Mr. 'Y' represents the average type. But just think about it for a few minutes. On closer scrutiny you will find that all those people whom you supposed to be very average and very common have something distinctive and uncommon about them. There is no so-called "ordinary" being who has not something extraordinary and peculiar about him or her. It might be some form of physical aberration or mental eccentricity, but there is something decidedly unaverage—maybe merely an inflexion of his voice, or the way he lifts his eyelids—about every "average" individual. Nature the Master Creator never uses the same mould twice over. The word "duplicate" is not found in her dictionary—nor the adjective "average."

The "Average Man" is thus a mythical man or at best a metaphysical idea. If by some process we are able to produce the average man, he will be found to be—a veritable monster.

* * *

Freak Photograph

We thus arrive at a paradox, in which a Chesterton might have revelled. It is that an all-round averageness must be extraordinary and what is extraordinary cannot be average! Such a paradox, however, does nothing popular to detract from the vision of the average man. A few years ago 152 members of the Columbian Masonic Lodge got themselves photographed separately, all the portraits being full face and full size. The 152 negatives were then carefully superimposed upon one another and the resultant print thus obtained was proclaimd to be the picture of the "Average Man".

I turned out to be, however, an extraordinary caricature, as the following opinion of a critic who saw that unique photograph of the "Average Man" reveals: The vaguely handsome features represented an amalagam of weak and strong chins, noses of all shapes and sizes, ears that stuck out and ears that clung, heavy and light eyebrows, keen and watery eyes, firm mouths and slack ones, even beards and no beards. The general impression was that if th's men were to commit a crime, the compiler of the "wanted" bill would have to broadcast a singularly vague description. In other words nobody would be able to recognise the "Average Man".!

When the craze for the composite photograph was hitting America, Mark Twain delivered himself of the following opinion, which would also serve as a very apt description of the 'Average Man':

If a composite photograph were taken of the whole of humanity, it would show a man with an axe on his shoulder proceeding in search of a grindstone!

Arab Soldiers For Italy

Yemen Govt.'s Agreement With Italian Authorities In Eritria

(From A Yemen Correspondent)

The Governor of Mokha, a port in Yemen is reported to have made an agreement with the Italian authorities in Eritria, to supply them with Arab coolies and soldiers from Yemen

Being oppressed by their own Government having to pay very high taxes charged arbitrarily, the Yemenites are flocking lock, stock, and barrel to Eritria.

For this service the Governor of Mokha is receiving a fee of dol.10 (ten dollars Maria Theresa), per cooly. It has been very difficult for those who have gone to come back. A few have escaped bringing sad news of ill-treatment, bad payment and insufficient food.

The sending of persons to Eritria from Yemen has, however, not stopped and several thousand Arabs from Yemen are now working on the construction of roads between Erittria and Abyssinia.

REBELS CAPTURE 15 MILES OF MEDITERRANEAN SEA FRONT

BURGOS, April 16.

Latest reports states that the rebel forces occupied 15 miles on the Mediterranean sea front including Alcanar to the north of Beni Carlo and to the south of Vinaroz.

General Arandas' Galician army corps occupied Beni Carlo at 5 p.m. when several ships attempting to sail with many prisoners and much war material were captured —Reuter.

JAPANESE CLAIM VICTORY

8 Chinese Divisions "Liquidated"

TOKIO, April 15.

The Japanese forces operating in South-East Shansi Province have "liquidated" eight divisions on Chinese troops, including Communist and Regular Forces, and captured a number of towns including Wusiang, Yushe, Tsingyuan and Siangyuan according to authoritative information reaching Peiping and quoted by the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

Rebels Record Further Advance

SARAGOSSA, April 16.

The rebels reached the coast north and south of Vinaroz and have cut the road and railway along the coast.—Reuter.

ARCHDUKE FERDINAND RELEASED

BERLIN, April 16.

It is reported from Vienna that Archduke Josef Ferdinand has been released from the Concentration Camp at Dachau, and returned to his estate at Mondsee.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

ROME, April 16.

The Anglo-Italian agreement will be signed at Palazzo Chigi at 6 p.m. (B. S. T.) to-morrow.—Reuter.

Sir Stanley Bois Dead

LONDON, April 16.

The death has occurred of Sir Stanley Bois, once an M.L.C. in Ceylon.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS WANTS AGREEMENT WITH ITALY

PARIS, April 16.

A large section of the Press continues to urge a speedy Italo-French accord, for example the "Petit Parisien" declares that France should hold out her hand sincerely to Italy knowing that it will be grasped with cordiality.

"L'Ordre," however, considers that the French Ambassador should cross the Alps only after the Fuehrer has returned to Germany. It says that it is possible to conceive conversations for a rapprochement with Italy but not with Germany, which claims with violence concessions in the diplomatic, political and territorial field.

"Le Figaro" says Italy is torn between two policies—affirming solidarity with Berlin while desiring to co-operate with France and Britain. Since the "Anschuluss," Italy seems to be reversing her political machinery without daring to say so, and perhaps without wishing to confess it to himself.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT

ABYSSINIA, April 15.

The beginning of Franco-Italian rapprochement has been made with the signature in Rome yesterday on a new Franco-Italian Commercial Agreement to be re-established from May 1.

Normal commercial relations will be subject to the control of a mixed commission composed of members of both Governments.—Reuter

JUBBULPORE, April 16.

The 5-year-old son of the late Mr. Singhai Bholanath laid to-day the foundation stone of a Law College in the Hitkarni School premises, for which he donated Rs. 20,000 in memory of his father

France Orders Warplanes From U. S. A.

Attempt To Remedy Delay In Arms Programme: Settlement Of Strike Likely

PARIS, April 16.

The report that France has ordered warplanes from United States at present cannot be confirmed. but well informed circles observe that it would be natural for the French Government thus to attempt to remedy the delay in the arms programme occasioned by the strikes and would be justified by the seriousness of the international situation.

Strikers Evacuate Factories

The sitdown strikers in the Paris Engineering Metal Industries began evacuating the factories last night after their Union's acceptance of the terms submitted by the Minister of Labour stipulating resumption of work on April 19, and declaring that in the interests of national defence it is Government's imperative duty to end the dispute.

The employers also have accepted and it is expected that both the parties will attend the conference called by the Minister of Labour at 4-40 p.m. to-day to discuss wages hours and conditions.

Thirty from the smaller metal factories have already evacuated. Men in the remaining larger factories are insisting that premises must first be cleaned but this is expected to be effected in the morning when the gas and electricity supplies will be restored.

In the meanwhile the Director-General of Public Works has been appointed as an independent arbitrator to give award later in a dispute which now involves 158,000 men.—Reuter

Anglo-French Military Staff Talks To Be Resumed

PARIS, April 15.

It is understood in political circles that M. Daladier and M. Bonnet will leave for London on April 27 and confer with British Ministers on the two following days and return to Paris on April 30.

There is also a talk here of the resumption of Anglo-French military staff talks.—Reuter.

STRIKERS ACCEPT MINISTER'S TERMS

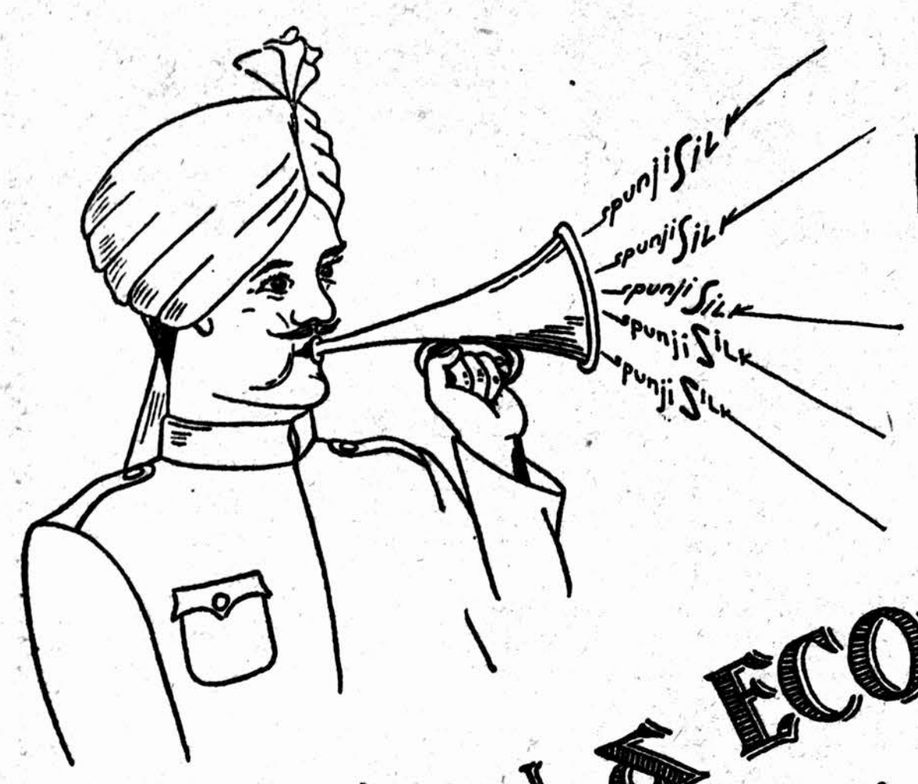
Round Table Conference Of Workers And Employers To Be Held

PARIS, April 16.

The executive of the Engineering Metal Workers Union has accepted the terms of M. Ramadier, Minister of Labour for providing 158,000 striking members to resume work on Tuesday.

The sit-down strikers will immediately leave the factories and M. Ramadier will call a Round Table Conference of employers and workers to-morrow to try to settle the question of collective contracts before April 30.

There will be no victimisation of the strikers. An agreement governing the wages and conditions of State-owned private arms factories was signed to-day.—Reuter.



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SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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SNAP AND GRAB

(Continued From Page 1.)

helped Mr. Garai to move a desk to a better position, but started to take him through various rooms, showing him the tapestries.

Mr. Eden Was Annoyed

One of the few people whom Mr. Garai seems to have fallen foul of is Mr. Eden. During a League meeting at Geneva Mr. Garai learned that Mr. Eden was going to play tennis. He refused to be photographed, and when Mr. Garai's cameraman took some picture from behind a hedge, there was trouble!

I do not remember the exact details of the brief argument that followed, but I noted that Mr. Eden, despite his intense and fully justified annoyance, did not say a single word that would not have fitted into a polite conversation in a less heated atmosphere.

But it takes a good deal to rattle Mr. Garai. Even when he was held up by a bandit in Bulgaria, he may have lost his money, but he got his picture—of the bandit posed in an appropriate attitude! His book is a lively account of an eventful life and is, as one might expect, illustrated ith admirable photographs.—"John O'London".

PRETTY FACE AND BALLOT BOX

'Garbo' Will Fight 'Taylor' For Votes In West Fulham By-Election

By PAUL BEWSHER in "Daily Ma il."

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Two of the most attractive candidates who ever fought for a seat in Parliament shook hands, when nominations were received in West Fulham for what promises to be known as "the glamour by-election."

They were handsome, 6ft. Mr. John Busby, the National Conservative candidate, who is 29 and a bachelor, and Dr. Edith Summerskill, Socialist. a striking-looking woman with blue eyes, chestnut hair, and a dazzling smile—and almost as tall as her opponent.

Much speculation nas been aroused as to the effect their personalities will have on electors

Mr. Busby, with his dark eyes and dark wavy hair, bears a remarkable resemblance to Robert Taylor.

Dr. Summerskill, striding along in her black tailor-made suit and soft black hat, is very reminiscent of Greta Garbo. Her glamour is all the greater for her broad smile and her great good humour.

"There is no doubt that the good looks of a man candidate have an influence on the women voters; but I don't think this works the other way round," one of Mr. Busby's helpers told me last night, writes Paul Bewsher in "Daily Mail."

"Men take politics more seriously. They are not affected by a pretty face. But you know what women are. I don't want to be 'catty'. but sometimes they are perhaps, a leetle jealous of a good-looking woman."

Dr Summerskill's supporters are not dismayed by such talk.

"Our candidate inspires confidence because she is a doctor—a general practitioner—and also the mother of two children," they stated proudly.

TALKIE TALK.

Both candidates are taking every step to bring their magnetic personalities before the eyes of every elector.

Each is visiting about 40 streets a day with a loud-speaker van, and their voices will literally ring through the constituency before polling day next Wednesday.

In addition, Mr. Busby is actually making himself a film star in practice, for a talkie of him giving a speech is being shown on a special van touring the streets.

The election is being fought largely on the question of the Government's foreign policy. The election addresses of the two candidates are almost wholly devoted to the dangers of war and the way to avoid it.

"The National Government has steadfastly refused in face of opposition from the Socialist Party to adopt a policy which would permanently divide Europe into two hostile camps definitely arrayed against each other and almost inevitably result in war," says Mr. Busby.

"Over the head of every man, woman, and child in Britain hangs the shadow of the bombing aeroplane. This is what I want our country to do immediately: To take the lead in organising and bringing together the peaceful nations", urges Dr. Summerskill.

Second Scout "R. T. C."

The Second All-India Scout Conference will be held at Allahabad on 23rd and 24th of April, 1938. This conference will be fateful in more ways than one. It will demonstrate beyond doubt whether the General Headquarters of the B. P. Association has realised the strength of public opinion and has felt the need of completely overhauling a machinery which is out of date and which meets with universal resentment. Secondly it will spell the charter of independence for our Girl Guides who have uptil now been kept under a most undemocratic leadership. Thirdly, it will lay the foundation of a powerful national youth movement which will dedicate itself to the training of citizenship and the servce of our Motherland. Fourthly it will put the destinies of thousands of our children in the hands of real friends and leaders of the people who will help the youngsters to realise the great ideals of the Scout Movement. Fifthly, for the first time it will establish an All-India Scout Association with the real backing and support of the people at large.

It shall be the proud privilege of various associations to join in this great nation building activity. The great future that lies ahead of the Scout Movement must embolden many a weak heart to reach bold and fearless decisions. The national banner of the Scout Movement calls and commands every true patriot to rally round the cause of the Motherland and the weak-kneed waverer, the time-server and opportunist must fall back unless he desires the wrath of public opinion to descend on his shoulders. The second R. T. C. is called not for the purpose of discussions and arguments, but for final decisions. The I.N.S.A. at least does not desire to join any further venture to make others understand and realise the demands of the country and the times. If they come forward with the same old mentality and the same old jargon of the old and discredited Scout Movement. With unalloyed sincerity the national movement, gave a chance for unity to those who had consciously or unconsciously fallen in the trap than our own Motherland. If they decide not to grasp an opportunity of goodwill, the responsibility is theirs and none but they will rue the fate which awaits them.

Before the inauguration of this second R.T.C. let us put before the public all that has been done, so that they may realise the justice of our cause and understand and appreciate the great principles for which the I.N.S.A. stood with stalwart support of the Seva Samiti Scouts.

The representatives of the two Associations demanded that the Scout Movement must be national both in the letter and the spirit. The test of nationalism will be threefold. Firstly, the scout must swear unalloyed loyalty to the Motherland and must not be called upon to give loyalty to any symbol, vestige or relic of Imperialism. Secondly .the leadership of the movement must be completely democratised and every official must be elected from the bottom upwards. No person with any official connection with the government shall enjoy any position whatsoever because of his official position. Thirdly the spirit of the nation and its future destiny demands that the boys and girls of India shall march together under national and democratic leadership to achieve the Scout ideals.

The fairness and transparent honesty of these demands will produce a willing and joyous response in every true and patriotic Indian heart. If a single of these demands is rejected then there must be the suspicion that there are elements which in spite of the experience of the past, are still scheming and manoeuvring to survive questionable designs.

Responsibility Of Headquarters Council

The Headquarters Council of the B. P. Association ought to attend the second R.T.C. with a clear and decided mind. None of the second R.T.C. members will agree to delay or mince matters. Upon the shoulders of the representatives of the Headquarters Council rests the fate of the B. P. Movement. And this in spite of the fact that the Headquarters Council more or less represents the Chief Scout and Viceroy of India and his Provincial nominees and not the scouts and scout Associations in the Districts and Provinces. It is not the look out of the public to see that the Council are reached after consulting the various Associations or decisions of the Headquarters is reached undemocratically over the head and without the knowledge of the scouts. At the Conference the Headquarters Council will naturally be treated as representing the National Executive side of the B. P. Movement. All the other Provincial B. P. Associations will give their verdict as independent units, equal in privileges at the conference. The decision of the Headquarters Council is most likely to be accepted or rejected without any further argument. If the Headquarters Council decides that the loyalty to the King-Emperor or the Crown is indispensable to achieve the ideals of the Scout Movement, or that the Viceroys and the Governors should be there in any capacity in the Associations; or that the Nationalisation of the movement should be reserved for the scouts only and the Girl Guides must be left to the mercies of wives of Governors and the few European ladies, who with the help of some Indian hench-women, dominate and rule the Girl Guide movement which holds itself aloof behind the garb of its so-called international independence, then the I.N.S.A., alone if necessary, and together with the Seva Samiti must likely, decide to march, fearlessly onward to achieve the goal of our right and honourable national aspirations.

Responsibility Of Provinces

Whatever may be the decision of the Headquarters Council, the responsibility for safeguarding national honour and self-respect and maintain the unity of the movement rests entirely on the independent and autonomous Provincial Associations. There is no doubt that the Associations, in spite of the handicap of undemocratic elements in their officialdom, will take measures to see that they send representatives who can be safely relied upon to voice at the fateful conference the true hopes and aspirations of their respective members. Both Bombay and Madras have already given a splendid lead in the right direction, and as representatives of major provinces, they have frankly told their Headquarters Council that the voices of the scouts differ radically from the pious belief of that august body. Other Provinces like Bihar, C. P., Sindh, U. P. and even N.-W. F. P. and Assam will most probably see the correctness of the lead given by the major provinces. The I.N.S.A. and the Seva Samiti look forward with sincere earnestness to work together and cooperate with Associations which have felt the pulse of the nation and realised the intense hopes of the scouts of their respective Provinces. They can be depended upon to remain loyal to the true principles of the Scout Movement and to the patriotism and noble idealism of Indian youth.

Responsibilty Of The Ministers

The I.N.S.A. in Bombay has been singularly fortunate in receiving the most enthusiastic support of the Ministers and the Congress Government, and the recent anxiety for unity amongst scouts expressed by the Madras Premier is a token of goodwill in that Province. It should be the genuine interest of Congress Ministers to stand solidly behind those who are striving for nationalisation of a vital movement and in case any Provincial Association refuses to answer the true aspirations of Indian Scouts then the Ministers and the Congress majority must see to it that no help is given to such institutions as have forfeited public confidence.

The I.N.S.A. is immediately sending a small brochure to all the members of the Legislative Assembly in Bombay and to the Ministers and other leaders in the various Provinces, explaining the present situation in the Indian Scout world and the efforts of the I.N.S.A. to nationalise the movement. This will enable them to appreciate the aims and efforts of not only the I.N.S.A. but also of the Seva Samiti and other associations who are working for national unity against tremendous odds.

Responsibilty Of Indian States

The ideals of Indian boys and girls in the Indian States are in no way different from that of their brothers and sisters in the British Provinces. Under the circumstances the national associations will keenly desire their cooperation and joint endeavour in reconstructing the Indian Scout Movement. The British Provinces are ever willing to understand the special circumstances and handicaps, but cannot the States reciprocate by appreciating the more advanced situation in the British Provinces? If the States can agree to accept all the fundamental principles—regarding common pledge, democratic leadership of elected officials and councils and unifications of the Boy and Girl movement—then it will not be difficult to accommodate the special difficulties of the States. The Scout Movement, must help to create understanding and unity between the youths of British India and Indian States, and this will be done if all agree to work under one common Scout banner wearing one common scout badge.

Lord Brabourne's Appeal

Lord Brabourne, who accepted to become the Chief Scout of Bengal against the wishes of the Triennial Conference, has recently made an appeal that if the move for unity does not succeed then there should be no ill-will and bitterness between different sections of the Scout Movement in India. The appeal of Lord Brabourne comes with ill-grace at a time when the B. P. movement has incurred, because of its own misadventures, the displeasure and ill-will of the entire country. The B. P. Movement should not forget its own deeds against the Seva Samiti and their unscouty behaviour when they ruled the movement in a spirit of open hostility to the wishes of Indian opinion. Now the tables have turned and yet if this reactionary movement desires to continue in the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Headquarters Council recently, then the national movement is bound to carry on a ruthless campaign under the sheer force of circumstances to vindicate national idealism and in the interest of the correct educational training of future Indian citizen. Under such circumstances there is bound to be some illwill and the responsibility of it must lie mainly on the heads of such European high dignitories, especially in the Punjab and Bengal, who have done and are doing their utmost to meddle with a movement in which they have no business to belong.

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Men Have Ideas

But Women Carry Them Out

"Men are splendid at having brilliant ideas, but when it comes to carrying them out and arranging schedules, dates and other details women are absolutely in their element."

The speaker is a woman: Mrs. M. D. Law, who as editor of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Year Book has one of the biggest organising jobs in the country.

Mrs. Law is the only woman doing this type of work. "I believe far more women should be doing jobs like mine." she told a News Chronicle reporter.

Organisation work also requires tact—highly developed in most women, she pointed out.

WHAT SHE DECIDES.

Mrs. Uaw deals with more than 180 contributors, each a world authority in his field, and handles an office staff of 37 women and eight men.

The most responsible part of her work is deciding what subjects to include, and to what contributors to assign them.

Marriage she considers a help rather than a hindrance to women who have jobs outside the home.

"Many important things are forced upon the married woman's interest by husband, children, house or garden that do not come the way of a woman living alone in a flat," she said.

SONS' TUTOR

Mrs. Law, who gained a mediaeval and modern lainguages tripos at Girton, directs her own household near Epsom and gives hours daily to the education of her two sons, aged 12 and 9.

The Year Book, first of an annual series, is a survey of world happenings in 1937 in 800,000 words. It will be published next month simultaneously in England and America. The American editor is Mr. F. H. Hooper.

Among the contributors are Sir John Reith on broadcasting, Professor Piccard on the stratosphere. Sir Josiah Stamp on national wealth and Dr. W. R. Inge on religion

THE ENGLISH HAVE LONGEST HEADS IN EUROPE

"Nordic non-sense" is how the distinguished anthropologist, Professor F. G. Parsons, describes Hitler's claims to racial purity.

"I don't believe they have any Nordic blood left in Germany."

"It has been completely bred out by mixture with the Central European Alpine(. a fundamentally different racial type

"England has a great deal of Nordic blood and practically no Alpine

"This disposes of the tradition, handded down without thinking, that there is a cousinship between England and Germany."

COMPARISON.

The Nordics, said Professor Parsons, have long heads, are fair in colour ,splendid fighters and adventurers, great individualists, but with a remarkable capacity for adaptation.

The Alpines nave short, round heads, are dark, docile and sedentary, with a dislike of the sea. They are good fighters, but seldom fight unless they are absolutely sure of victory. Above all, they are prolific, breeding under conditions intolerable to the Nordics.

"The mentality of these two types is utterly different," he continued. "Nobody, for example, could possibly mistake Georging for a Nordic"

Professor Parson measured the heads of thousands of German those who came from Schleswig-war prisoners and found that even Holstein, the "Nordic cradle," had heads broader and shorter than the average Englishman.

"The English have the longest heads in Europe," declared the professor, who added that the Nordic type is most prevalent in the Eastern and Northern Counties.

MEDIUM'S AMAZING EXPLOITS

(Continued From Page 12.)

one not believe in magnetism after this? Anyway, the restitution of this sum was a godsend. There are many details that I am not writing because my pen is burning my hand.

It was characteristic of Alexandre Dumas, the novelist, that when he became seriously interested in Didier's gifts he felt he wanted to make a very thorough investigation. So we are not surprised when we read in a letter of his of that period: "Now that we have plunged into magnetism, let us carry it through to the finish."

To Dumas fell the extraordinary experience of himself playing the role of Mesmerist at one of Didier's seances. He had entertained some doubts as to whether the somnambulistic condition which Didier assumed was really genuine, and, knowing that it was based on suggestion he secretly willed that Didier, who was then talking to his wife, should "go to sleep."

"Immediately Didier staggered as though hit by a bullet and fell backward on the sofa," says Dumas. "Though not a word was spoken there was no doubt that for me he had acted with the suddenness, and almost the violence, of lightning."

Comparison With Modern Mediumship

Having passed into a 'lucid' condition, Didier was able to repeat performances similar to those already described. Alexandre Dumas no longer doubted.

Comparing Didier's experiences with those of present-day mediums, certain rather interesting facts arise. First of all is the Mesmeric state that appeared to be necessary for him to operate. Towards the close of the last century, Mesmerism was dropped from Spiritualistic practice. Mediumship appeared to take an entirely 'normal' turn, and the dramatic, precise and really astonishing feats which had formerly been almost common among Mesmeric clairvoyants, became very largely episodes of history.

Present day mediums would look upon Didier as a psychometrist. But there is this interesting feature distinguishing nearly all his work of that time; that whereas the modern psychic gives his delineations by exercising a kind of 'groping' sense—that is to say, his mind reaches out in this and that direction, giving a few hints here and there and occasionally registering a remarkable hit—in Didier's case it was as though the whole circumstance was immediately clear before him. Rarely, if ever, did he hesitate or make a mistake.

For example, Queen Christine asked him to take his mind mentally to Madrid and describe the interior of an apartment or the type and position of the furniture and its contents. Instantly Didier reeled off a fully detailed account with scarcely a pause and with apparently little effort.

Once, indeed, he did appear to commit a "faux pas." M. Seguier, a noted scientist, attending a seance at the invitation of the Duke of Montpensier, suddenly asked, "Where was I between twelve and two?"

"In your study. It is littered with papers . . . with rolls . . . with sketches . . . with little machines . . . There is a pretty bell on your desk."

"You're mistaken, I haven't any bell."

"I'm not mistaken; you have got one. . . to the left of the writing table . . . on the desk."

"By jove! I'm going to run this down."

And M. Seguier rushed home. He found on his desk a bell which Mme. Seguier had put there that afternoon!

This type of direct evidence is not characteristic of present-day mediumship. Indeed, there are few mediums who could say, as Didier would say, when he had entered the somnambulist condition, "My lucidity is complete and you can ask me anything that you desire." Such was his confidence.

Didier was convinced that his own gift was latent in every human being, but to resist the efforts of Spiritualists, who would explain his phenomena on the ground that he was assisted by discarnate spirits, he declared it was rather the exercise of his own dormant powers. There was no exterior help.

One is tempted to suggest that if certain present-day mediums would allow themselves to be experimented with from the Mesmeric point of view, there might be repeated in our own day phenomena as convincing and as important to science as were those daily incidents in the life of Alexis Didier.

AMERICAN'S DUEL WITH DUCE'S SON

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

Captain Derek D. Dickinson, an American, who has just returned from Spain, where he spent 16 months as a volunteer in the Loyalist air force, told a hitherto hushed-up story of the air duel he fought with Bruno Mussolini, the Duce's son, over the sea, 11 miles from Valencia.

The duel lasted 22 minutes.

One day Valencia picked up a radio message from Majorca saying the Duce's son would like to meet the Loyalists' best pilot in single combat.

Dickinson accepted the challenge, and arrangements were made by radio for a rendezvous 15,000 feet above the sea off the Valencia coast.

Each side supplied three two-seater planes as observers. Bruno Mussolini flew a special streamlined Fiat plane and Dickinson had a Spanish-built copy of the American Army's Boeing P 12 machine.

"We both used every trick and manoeuvre known to aviation," Dickinson said. "When I returned we counted 326 bullet holes in my plane and the instrument panel was almost shot away.

"We heard a rumour that young Mussolini had a flesh wound in one leg. It was the hottest 20 minutes I ever spent.

"I'm as disgusted as anyone at the Fascist crimes, but I must acknowledge Bruno Mussolini fought well and behaved like a gentleman."

HOUSEMAIDS MAKE HISTORY

History repeats itself in peculiar ways.

A hundred years ago a careless housemaid burned the manuscript of Carlyle's "French Revolution."

The Archbishop of Canterbury revealed that a careless maid burned the manuscrip of a book he was writing on Thomas Cromwell 52 years ago.

"Possibly she formed the verdict that the critics might afterwards have formed," he said.

Dr. Lang related the story when opening an exhibition of printed books and manuscripts at the British Museum commemorating the fourth century of the installing of the English Bible in parish churches.

Happiest Years Of Women

Women, according to Mr. Aleck W. Bourne, principal surgeon of Queen Charlotte's Hospial, lecturing at Portland Place.

Are—"more emotional and temperamental than men. They love more, hate more, fear more and are more dependent upon their parents."

Are Not—"nearly as much given to addictions as men, a great part of whose diseases are due to too much food, smoking and alcohol."

Other conclusions he drew were:

One of the most serious handicaps for women is lack of physical exercise after middle age. The happiest times in the life of a woman are:

Earliest adolescence, when she begins to see a little beyond the threhold of a narrow home life, and the first five years of her married life.

Mr. Bourne, who was speaking on influences which undermine the health of women, said post-notal clinics throughout the country should pay more regard to anaemia and the muscular tone of women.

IN NAZI VIENNA

London Stock Broker's Experiences

"Beaten up" by 10 German N. C. Os in a Vienna cafe . . . thrown into prison . . . accused of being a spy . . . then released without a word of apology. . . .

This is the experience of a 35-year-old London stockbroker Mr. David Hammersley, in the new Nazi Vienna.

With his face bruised and the lapel of his coat soaked in his own blood, he told the story of the attack to British Pressmen.

"I came to Vienna ten days ago for treatment at the Wiener Sanatorium," he said.

"On Monday evening I went to a small restaurant in the centre of the city.

"While getting my overcoat on leaving I accidentally bumped into a German N. C. O. who hit me. Despite my illness I replied by sending the German spinning against the wall.

"That was the signal for about a dozen other German N. C. Os to attack me.

"SECRET CODE."

"Afterwards they sent for the Austrian police, who took me to gaol in a police car.

"There they threw me into a long, narrow cell, where there were about a dozen other people—many of them Jews, who had been arrested after their shops had been looted, and several Austrians, who were married to Englishwomen.

"They searched me, and in a pocket found a letter from my wife, in which she sent me the size of a ski shoe she wanted me to buy for her in Vienna

"The Germans thought this was a secret code and refused to allow me to get into touch either with the British Consul or the sanatorium

"They laughed at my plight and called me a 'pig dog.'

Mrs. Maureen Hammersley, the attacked man's pretty young wife, told reporters of the plan she had drawn which the Nizis thought was a spy formula.

"I wanted David to get me some ski shoes. He told me the sizes were different in Vienna. So I drew a plan of my foot and sent it to him.

"It was written in pencil. It had the measurements alongside; they must have thought it was a gun."

Plague Epidemic In Bombay Province

Effective Measures That Could Eradicate Its Horrors

(By: "MEDICUS").

HEALTH REPORT & FALSE SECURITY——PRIMITIVE SURVIVAL——HOW PUBLIC PROTECTS——PLAGUE AREAS & LOCALIZATION——PANIC AND EXODUS——APPEAL TO SOCIAL CONSCIENCE——PLAGUE RESEARCH——HAFFKINE'S KILLED CULTURE——ITS THERAPEUTIC ROLE IN PROPHYLAXIS——PREVENTION BETTER THAN IMMUNIZATION——WANTED: ANTI-PLAGUE PROPAGANDA——REAL MEASURES IN PREVENTION——DANGERS & MEDIA OF INFECTION.

The recent Press summary of the annual report on health conditions of our province published by the Director of Public Health creates the false and certainly dangerous impression that the plague situation has improved in comparison with that of the previous year because the mortality figures registered are lower.

Causes of Lower Mortality

Whatever the justification in ordinary circumstances for such a basis of statistical comparison, certain limitations are imposed on the conclusions drawn from it by the conditions of this pandemic disease and due consideration must be given to the number of factors that enter into our plague situation. The fact that, while in Europe and other countries which knew its ravages in plague has practically been banished permanently as a medival horror, our country has the distinction of being placed on the plague-map for active foci of bubonic plague is disquieting, not to say disgraceful in the highest degree. The annual review, therefore, however apparently favourable should not induce in us any sense of security especially as lower death-rate does not indicate actual decrease in the danger or virulence of this disease. Nor, so far as the present writer is able to see, could lower mortality be attributed to increased or better-organised efforts of the Health Department. Anyone, indeed, who is familiar with conditions obtained in the plague-infested areas in this province could explain the phenomenon by reference to (1) the psychological reaction produced on the mass-mind by the historical or inherited memories of the plague of the late 'nineties, (2) preventive measures taken instinctively and through experience of previous outbreaks by the population of affected areas and (3) vigorous, if limited, action taken by municipal and other local authorities as well as the medical profession and the public at the first signs of Epizootics. Plague, fortunately, evokes a vision of terror in the popular mind that somehow towards the dangers of infectious overcomes our proverbial apathy diseases and undeniably, a much better technique' of prophylexis has been evolved during the last few years combined with greater understanding of the behaviour of this terrible epidemic.

Sufferings of Exodus

But the situation, on the whole remains highly unsatisfactory and it is extremely deplorable that public opinion should not be roused against a scourge that ought long to have been abolished with active and vigorous measures. This apathy, which is typical of our entire psychology, arises no doubt out of fact that during the plague-season—about March—the epidemic is localized, more or less in certain areas with occasional extension in certain districts. As a matter of fact so long as the disease is not totally stamped out of existence, its eternal danger remains. There are elements both of luck and cunning in it and one cannot, in any case, be too sure about the possibility of an extensive flare-up in any direction from the actual or recognised force of injection being restricted to certain areas. And if it were, should not the sufferings of the population of the plague areas the obsession of fear, the privations and hardships of men, women and children, fleeing for dear life to the neglect of all personal interests, the havoc of deserted towns and villages, the spectacle of humanity vanquished by the mere breath of this black death that is still permitted to stalk with unchallenged immunity, make an appeal to our sense of social responsibility? It is impossible to describe the condition of the masses of population in the plague infested areas who have to flee for safety: it aggravates the misery of their impoverishment making life much more intolerable because while the rich can buy comforts in any wilderness the people who live economically so precariously have to undertake the mass-exodus in conditions of helplessness. The review of the Director of Public Health makes no reference to this aspect of the situation created invariably by the plague-epidemic, but is it not the duty of those who profess to feel solicitude for public health as well as social well being to deal with it?

Haffkine Serum

With the recent progress made in the knowledge of the disease and effective measures of therapy and prophylaxis related to it, it should be possible to make an outbreak of plague anywhere in the country impossible. The work of the Indian Plague Research Commission and individual investigators in our country has contributed a great deal to the understanding of the disease in many of its important aspects. W. M. Haffkine's bouillon culture deserves recognition in this connexion as the most successful orientation towards a modern prophylectic technique and it remains supreme in therapeutic value to this day. Glen Liston records that the immunity induced by the Haffkine inoculation had been impressive because the case incidence was reduced from 34 to 8 per 1,000 persons in Bombay while Roseman found that out of 224,228 only 3,399 persons were attacked by the disease amongst the inoculated with Haffkine anti-plague serum whereas out of the uninoculated 639,600 in the same area 49,430 persons caught the disease. One can assert in view of this evidence that Haffkinisation as an agent in immunity has appreciably reduced incidence and mortality in plague in this country. But prevention of outbreak of the disease, not merely with the aid of anti-plague therapy, but with certain other measures found invariably effective, should be accepted as the ideal and it alone holds out any hope of complete control of the disease.

Plague In Cold Storage

It is the duty of the Health Department to introduce these measures on a large and scientific scale by disseminating their propaganda amongst the public. and if it cannot justify its existence by doing this, it becomes the duty of the public to take the initiative in the matter and act independently. In areas where the disease has been brought under control it was done exclusively with energetic action by non-official agencies and the present writer is confident that if public interest is created with Press and other propaganda in regard to the essential measures to be taken to prevent plague incidence the menace of the disease could be permanently abolished. Years ago before the modern methods of destruction of the plague rodents were introduced the late Prof. Geddes of the Bombay University demonstrated the efficacy of simple measures that could be adopted by the public whose co-operation indeed is indispensable for checking the visitation of plague. The first and most important of these measures is systematic destruction of the rat and mice although the latter are much less harmless—by keeping cats to catch them, use of traps and wherever feasible cyanogas and other drastic raticides. The Bombay Port Health and local authorities have demonstarted how the systematic destruction of rats can be employed to deal with the menace. The campaign of destruction of the rat—R. Rathus and R. Norvegicus—should be kept up all the year round and injection should be detected at the earliest stage. As plague-bacilli are harboured by the various species of flees that feed on their 'hosts' and transmit injection of the disease to man by biting him, destruction of the rat solves the problem of prevention at the earliest and most vulnerable stage. It has been our common experience that the notorious centres of plague infection in the Maratha country are cities or towns which harbour in their dark and ill-ventilated godowns and cellars rats with flourishing colonies of the infective and parasite fleas. So long as these plague spots are not cleared up—and the 'vested interests' opposed drastic measures in this direction—the disease cannot be exterminated. In so far too as insanitary conditions in houses and hovels are suffered no decisive war can be waged against the plague flea and today simple and effective remedies have been evolved in fumigation and other disinfecting measures that could destroy the plea.
flea.

Traffic In Infection

Infection of plague is also known to be carried in merchandise like cotton and grain and the history of the last few years of this disease in the north of Ratnagiri district is typical of this mode of transportation. The development of motor traffic that links the Konkan with cities like Belgaum makes them vulnerable to this kind of infection and it is essential that some system of control should be established that could be relied on. It is understood that the motor lorries coming 'en route' to Savantwadi an arterial centre in this traffic, are exposed in the sun. This mode of fumigation has been proved a washout and replaced by the really lethal one with gas. There is in addition the danger of what is known as the 'droplet' infection against which precautions should be taken by those who come in contact with plague patients developing pneumonic complications as they distribute it through their breath and isolation and hospitalisation are essential in an epidemic to curb transmission of plague infection from man to man. Most authorities are agreed that mass vaccination with anti-plague, while it does have its uses, is not sufficient to deal adequately with plague but that other preventive measures are the really effective. This should be explained to the general public which should be encouraged to adopt these measures in a thoroughgoing manner and the medical profession should extend its valuable help and co-operation to the public instead of depending on government departments to take action. It is only with such co-operation that plague could be eradicated, many useful and innocent lives mostly of the poor who have to risk death—such are the conditions of our primitive existence—every day in order to live. However, there is no reason why we should submit to this state of affairs without protest or with our sickening fatalism and lethargy.

MEDICOS AND NAZIS

(Continued From Page 30)

effect on our colleagues in Austria.

"There are in that country many revered physicians and surgeons who are likely to fall into disfavour with the National Socialist Government, either on account of their medical or social views, or on account of their belonging to the Jewish race.

"Judging from what has happened in Germany in the past, we are afraid that serious discrimination will be exercised against them and that even the chance to leave the country which is no longer hospitable to them may be refused

"We beg our colleagues in all countries to watch the progress of events with the closest attention, and to do all in their power, whether by public protest or by public or private assistance, to stand by any members of our profession who may suffer hardship under the new regime."

Among the signatories, in addition to Lord Horder, are:—

Sir Arthur Hurst; Professor Wryle, of Cambridge; Professor Wynn, of Birmingham; Professor Roas, of Liverpool; distinguished surgeons like Mr. Macadam Eccles and Mr. Russell Brain; psychological experts such as Dr. David Forsyth and Dr. Adrian Stephen, physicians of note in the London hospitals, such as Dr. Robert Hutchison and Dr. Donald Hunter.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A dear sister of mine has not been keeping good health since some time. I, naturally, worried about her. Although I realize that worrying does not mend the matters, yet you see, I am a human being, and as such how can I help that?

But this dear sister of mine has taught me a great lesson, and I am so thankful to her for that She has written to me, saying that if for nothing else, just to respect her wishes, I should not even think of her..

And to "respect the wishes" of a dear sister like her, what shall I not try to do! All the same, you know, it is easier to forget to remember a thing than to remember to forget a thing. Sure enough, then too, you can do both!

I wrote to this dear sister of mine that I shall do as she had desired, and I think I have stopped to worry in her case at least. Otherwise, if any person, especially if the one whom I know a little bit more intimately, happens to fall ill, it is in my nature to feel uneasy.

In that case then I like to serve that person. Once there was a brother of mine who, whenever he fell ill, used to call me himelf, because he knew that to serve him would be a joy to me. And my joy made him also happy.

On another occasion, I remember, a sister of mine was lying seriously ill. I came to know of it very late. Of course as soon as I knew it. I went to see her. She was so much pleased that she began to grow better and was soon all right.

Now in this particular case of my dear sister who has desired me not to worry about her, I feel that I shall be serving her best by really acting upto what she has said. Even so, let her recoup her health soon, that is what I pray.....

As for me, whenever one enquires after my health, I reply: "I am always well and happy—Even on my death bed I shall be well and happy.' And it is a fact, I have never felt ill, and let me hope, I shall never feel ill.

So do I wish the best of health and happiness through all time all my dear sisters and brothers who read this Corner!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 17th to 23rd April 1938:—

1. Bro. Norbert Nazareth.
2. Sis. Bimla Khamra.
3. Bro. D. J. Deshmukh .
4. Bro. Inayat Husain.
5. Sis. Perin Mowjee.
6. Bro. Satya Narayan.
7. Bro. Sankar Mitter.
8. Sis. Norma Lambert.
9. Sis. C. R. Bai Ramaswami.
10. Bro. Brij Mohan Lall.
11. Bro. Yogi Raj Subba.
12. Bro. Mohandas Parmar.
13. Bro. Kamal Barkatullah.
14. Sis. Lilian Skinner.
15. Bro. Arun Kumar Ghosh.
16. Sis. Pratibha Sharma.

A happy group of children.

17. Bro. Hiralal Khemka.
18. Bro. Asoka Desai.
79. Sis. V. Laxmi Devi.

BEGIN THE DAY WITH FRIENDLINESS.

Begin the day with friendliness,
And only friends you'll find;
Yes, greet the dawn with happiness,
Keep happy thoughts in mind.
Salute the day with peaceful thoughts,
And peace will fill your heart;
Begin the day with joyful soul,
And joy will be your part.
Begin the day with friendliness;
Keep friendly all day long;
Keep in your soul a friendly thought,
Your heart a friendly song.
Have in your mind a world of cheer,
For all who come your way,
And they will bless you too, in turn,
And wish you "Happy Day!"
Begin each day with friendly thoughts
And as the day goes on,
Keep friendly, loving good, and kind,
Just as you were at dawn.
The day will be a friendly one,
And then at night you'll find.
That you were happy all day long
Through friendly thoughts in mind.

THE STORY OF NARCISSUS

(By Harkishin R. Chandnani)

Long long ago, when birds and flowers and trees could talk, a beautiful fountain sprang up in the midst of a forest. Little sunbeams crept between the leaves, and as they fell upon the fountain, they made it shine like silver. It danced and bubbled over the rocks, sending up little showers of spray. Farther down it was as a sleeping child, and on the banks cool green moss crept to the water's edge.

One day a lad who had been hunting in the forest, lost sight of his friends. While looking for them he saw the fountain shining in the sunlight through the trees. He at once turned to it, for he was hot and thirsty. As he drew near, he heard the sound of falling water, and saw how clear it was and he was glad.

He stooped down to bathe his burning forehead and to cool his dry, hot lips. But as he knelt on the mossy bank and bent over the water, he saw his own form in it as in a glass. He thought it must be some lovely water fairy that lived within the fountain, and as he looked he forgot to drink.

The bright eyes, the curly hair, the round cheeks and lips were beautiful to him; and he fell in love with that image of himself, but knew not that it was his own image. The longer he looked the more beautiful it seemed and he longed to embrace it. But as he dipped his arms into the water and touched it with his lips, the lovely face vanished.

The youth was sad, fearing that he would never see that lovely face again. He looked round to find where its owner had fled, but looked in vain. He turned again to the water, which now ran smooth as before. He was delighted to see the face appear once more.

It smiled when he smiled, and as he spoke the lips of the face moved as though speaking too, though no sound came from them. "I love you with all my heart," said the lad. "You shall have all that is mine, if you will come out of the fountain and live with me." The image smiled and held out his arms, but still was dumb.

The lad spoke to it again, and again, and, getting no answer he at last began to cry. The tears fell upon the water and ruffled it, so that the face looked wrinkled. Thinking it was going away again he said only stay, beautiful being, and let me look at you, even if I may not touch you."

The sun went down and the moon shone and still the lad stayed by the fountain. Day after day, night after night he stayed there till he grew thin and pale, and at last he died.

There by the fountain his friends found the poor dead youth. They were sad, and sighed as they went away to make ready for his funeral. But when they came back to bear away the body it was nowhere to be found. Just

Another happy group.

at the water's edge, where the lad had died, there grew one strange little flower all alone.

"He has been changed into a flower," they said. Then as they wanted a name for this new flower, they said, "Let us call it after our dead friend." So they named the flower Narcissus in memory of him, and it is called Narcissus to this very day.

THE SPONGE

(By Jacob Isaacs.)

The sponges that you see in your bathroom, although now mere dried skeletons, were once alive. They were then of a bluish colour and inhabited by tiny jelly-like sea animals who found in them a very comfortable home indeed.

Sea water was constantly passing through the sponge by means of pores or holes in it, and by this means the tiny animals were able to obtain their proper supply of food from the water. With the exception of two fresh water kinds, sponges are all marine, and they are to be found in practically all seas and at all depths. They vary in size from tiny bodies to very big ones.

It may surprise us to learn that many species are to be found round the English coast. Those sponges, however, which we use for washing live in warm seas, in shallow water. The best ones are obtained chiefly in the Mediterranean and off the West Indian Island, especially round the Bahamas.

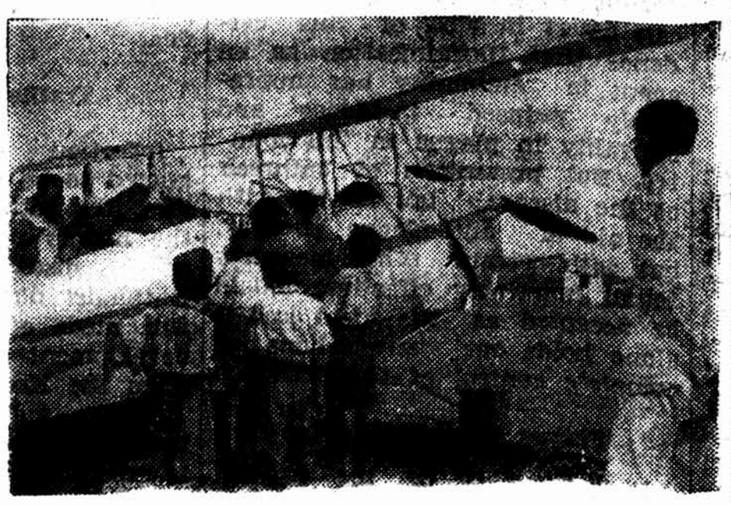
A PUZZLE PROBLEM

(By Martin Lobo)

Give your chum a pencil and paper and ask him to find the answer to this puzzle.

A man built a shed sixty-four feet by twelve, and divided two-thirds of the entire length into fifteen stalls for his horses. A friend, who saw the shed, re-

Children of the Kirat Balkan-ji-Bari went to visit the aerodrome at Juhu on Sunday last.



[illegible] explained to them how the aeroplanes work.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

marked about the small space provided for each horse. How many feet had each horse?

Answer: Four, of course

SO HE DID
(By Mariam Karim)

Abdi: "I can row a bicycle!"

Roshan: "Don't be silly! Only boats can be rowed!"

Abdi: "Well—I rode a bicycle yesterday, anyway!"

IMAGINARY
(By Ramchandra Rao)

Teacher: "The earth's axis is an imaginary line. Of course you could not hang clothes on it."

Betty: "Yes, you could! Imaginary clothes."

"RODEO-ROMP"—A GAME
(By K. S. A. Dewan.)

This is a game that is named after the famous horse fairs the cow-boys have in America. But it is easy for you to play it on a soft beach or in the shallow water.

Pick out several hefty boys or girls who can bear a little weight on their shoulders. Then pick out the same number of smaller children who do not weigh so much, and let them perch on the backs of the others. The idea is to pull the riders off the "horses".

The more you have in this game the merrier it will be, but the opposing sides should be marked in some way a white handkerchief will do, for in the mix-up one forgets who is one's opponent.

Now, when all the riders are mounted line up your "horses" in a straight line opposing one another, in the soft sand or water.

At the given signal, they charge and the opposing riders are supposed to try to pluck each other off their mounts.

The side picking off the greatest number of riders are declared the winners.

A CONJURING TRICK

To perform this trick you need a match and an envelope. You show the envelope to your friend, ask him to break a match and put it in the envelope. Then, to his surprise, you pull out a whole match.

What happens in this: you have a whole match already in the envelope, up the side, held between your thumb and finger, as shown in the sketch. The audience do not see this, and when you take it out you also hide the broken pieces and throw them away unseen.

SCOOTERS
(By Jer Tarapore)

The children sit in two rows on the floor, facing each other, but with a good space in between They are two teams of Scooter drivers. The end driver of each team (one at the top and one at the bottom of the double row) has a tin plate (or wheel of some kind) to act as a Scooter.

A whistle is blown, and each wheel is rolled across the floor to the player opposite. If, by any chance, the wheel stops on the way, it must be rolled again. The player opposite picks it up (but not before it reaches him) and rolls it quickly across to No. 2 of the other row.

This continues, the wheels being rolled in a zig-zag fashion between the rows, until they reach the end player. The team whose wheel gets home first has won that particular Scooter race.

SOME RIDDLES
(By Shantila Mehta)

What is it that a blind man cannot feel but can see?

'A good joke'.

What does an artist like to draw best?

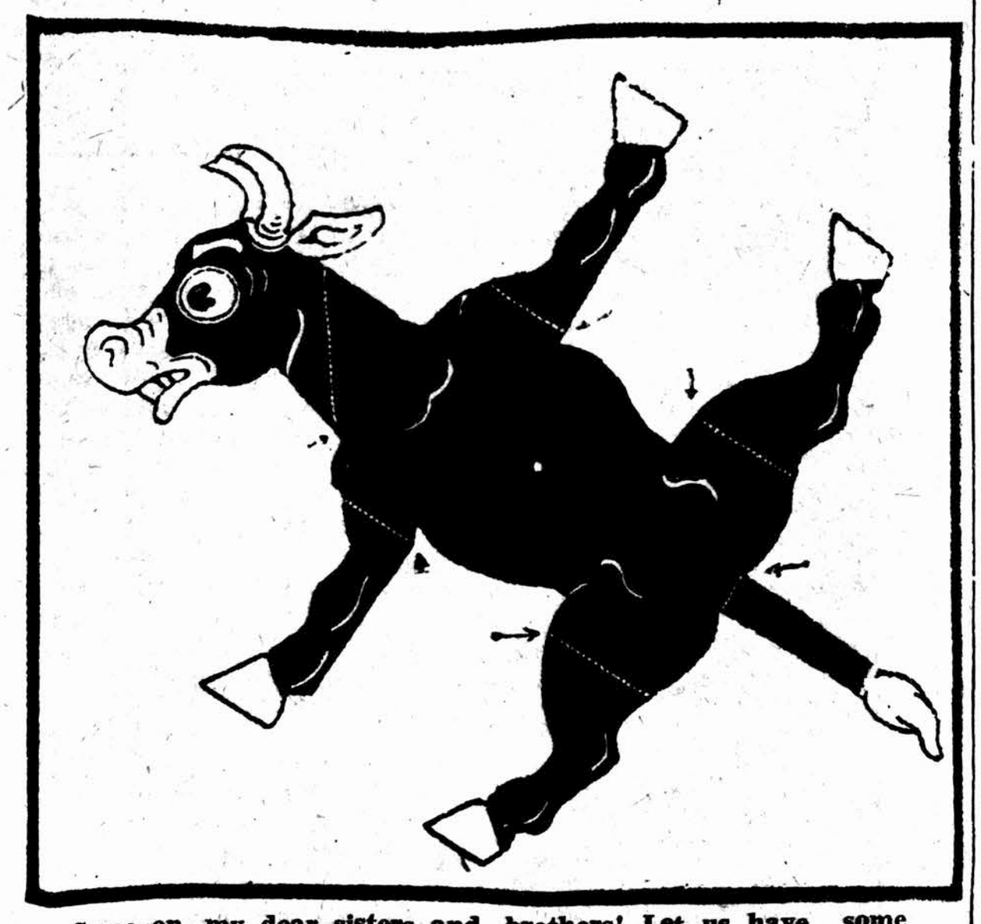
'His salary, of course.'

What was it that Adam planted first in the Garden of Eden?

'His foot.'

What is taken from you before you get it? 'Your portrait.'

What is that which you must keep after you have given it to somebody? 'Your Word.'



Come on, my dear sisters and brothers! Let us have some fun with this toy bull. First paste the square on a thin piece of cardboard, then cut out the ball around the outline. Bend the head, the legs and the tail downward on the dotted lines to make the ball stand. Tie a knot on the end of a piece of thread, about three feet long, and push it up through the dot on the bull's back. Dangle the thread to make the bull charge, buck and kick.

"MAKING FRIENDS"
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

A CATCH
(By Jetho Gidvani)

Tell a friend that if he or she runs fifty yards you will tell them their age.

When the distance has been run, you merely remark (getting ready to run yourself) "You are old enough to know better!"

SMILE A WHILE
(By A. I. Khan)

A teacher said to a dull pupil, "When I was your age, I could solve any problem in arithmetic."

"Yes", said the small child, "but you forgot that you had a different teacher than I have."

* * *

"Why, boy! how is it, you are so short for your age?"

"I am busy; I havn't time to grow," the youth replied.

* * *

A wife to her husband, "I have such a bad asthma. I can't breathe."

"Well, don't try to, my darling."

* * *

Two lawyers were having a dispute. The one said to the other, who was a dwarf: "If you are not more civil, I will put you in my pocket.

"Then," replied the little fellow, "you will have more law in your pocket than you have ever had in your head.'

REPLIES

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from all his sisters and brothers. He shall be happy to advise them and solve their small difficulties to the best of his ability. Write to him whatever you like and whenever you will.

Bro. K. Narayan (Ottapalam): Your Poem is under due consideration of our Poetry Editor. You must renew your subscription to "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" when the last one expires.

Bro. H. S. S. Rao (Bombay 8): We hope to publish your story in the May 1938 issue of PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." This is only to encourage you. We hope you will continue to send better attempts from time to time.

Bro| Nagappa Kenikar (Ankola) Don't you worry about "Bolpat," it is not an English publication. It is not possible to publish all your articles in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." Only the best stuff can go in there. Some matter we want for our Corners also. And unworthy articles will naturally be rejected.

Mr. M. K. Shetti (Ankola): You can have the "Pictorial Education" through any Book Stall. It is very kind of you to induce others to go in for "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." You know we do try to encourage the young writers as much as we possibly can by inserting their articles in our Paper and Corners and sending to them small prizes also. Thank you for the suggestion regarding the wrappers; it is under due consideration. I shall be so happy to learn that through your efforts, at last a Centre of the Balkan-ji-Bari starts at your place.

Sis. Vatsala Mehta (Bombay or Poona): An article on "The Wreck of Titanic" which you submitted to us long back has appeared in the April issue of address, otherwise we would have "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." We do not know your been glad to send you a complimentary copy of the paper.

* * *

EXCURSION
TO
VIHAR LAKE.

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari will go on a full day excursion to Vihar-Lake on Sunday, April 24, 1938. All Boys and Girls of Bombay and Suburbs can join. Please write for full particulars or see personally:—

S. P. DESAI,
Secretary,
13th Road, Khar.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members; boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions; and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari. the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Buddhism In Ceylon

(Continued From Page 7.)

tributed the biggest amount to erect it.

Sir Emerson Tennent in his book on Ceylon states that the stupendous remains of reservoirs are the proudest monuments which remind one of the former glories of Ceylon. No similar constructions performed by any race, whether ancient or modern exceed in colossal magnitude the stupendous tanks of Ceylon. The Abhayavewa Tank was built in 503 B.C. The Tissavewa and Bassawakulam are the principal vast tanks at Anuradhapur; while the Minneriyewa and the sea of Parakarama tanks are at Polonnaruwa

Anuradhapur was the ancient capital and seat of Government for 1500 years i.e. from 437 B.C. to 1109 A.D. At the neight of its glory, it covered an area of 16 miles. It is but natural that Mahindra and Sanghamitra, who introduced Buddhism in Ceylon in 288 B.C., should have planted the branch of the Bo-tree in this great city. This tree which is small in size, is still shown in Anuradhapur. It is an object of veneration and pilgrimage to all Buddhists.

The site where this famous Bo-tree is situated is well-guarded and well-preserved. The priest in charge of the sacred Bo-tree stated that it exhibited three pecularities from other trees of its kind. Firstly, the width or circumference of its trunk or stem would not exceed a particular limit. That is why it appeared younger though hoary in age; secondly, the extermity of the leaf had a tendency to grow to the left; while that of ordinary Bo-trees had a tendency to grow to the right; and thirdly the middle of the leaf exhibited golden and green colour. As nobody is allowed to pluck the leaf of the Sacred Tree, verification of this statement was not possible. However, this is a matter of faith.

The most prominent feature in the ancient architecture of Ceylon is the Dagoba which is the corrupt form of the Sanskrit word Dhatu-Garbhan'. These huge hemispherical Stupas contain within their vaults some sacred relics or objects connected with Lord Buddha such as the tooth, ashes, hair, etc. The principal Dagobas or stupas at Anuradhapur are (1) Thuparama, (2) Ruanwelia, (3) Abhayagiri, (4) Jetawanarama and (5) Lankaramaya.

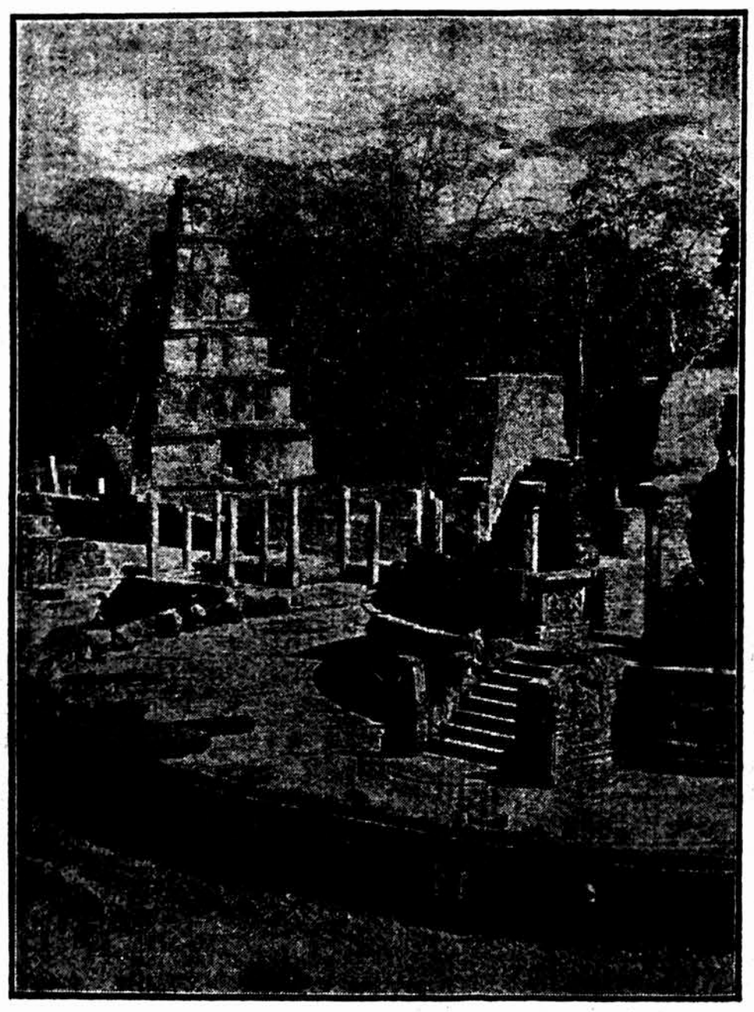
Tuparama was founded by King Tissa in 245 B.C. over the collarbone of Lord Buddha. It was originially 405 feet him. The Ruanwelia Dagoba, originally 270 feet high is now only 150 feet in height. At its base, it had a diameter of 380 feet originally. It is now nearly 400 to 500 feet in circumference. It was built by King Dutugenuvu in 137 B.C.

Besides the Dagobas, there are many remains of stately buildings bathing pools, elephant stables. statues of Buddha, etc.

POLONNARUWA.

To the majority of the visitors, this place is the most interesting of the ruined cities of Ceylon. It is difficult to describe in detail in this short articl all the sites which are of absorbing interest to every lover of Buddhism. The first and foremost is the Gal-Vihar consisting of three figures in those proximity carved from one solid rock which represent the sitting Buddha, a colossal statue of Anand his disciple in a standing position and a reclining Buddha 46 feet in length. The reclining posture shows Lord Buddha in his last moment of Parinirwana; while Anand is shown with tears in his eyes. Nothing could be simpler and more dignified. They furnish symbols of a great religion. A few specimens of frescoes are seen in the cave where Lord Buddha is sitting. The Topiwewa tank, known as the sea of Parakrama, is very large.

There are some big Dagobas here which excite wonder, such as Kir-Vihar, &c. The large Buddhist temple, Jetavanarama, is the most imposing. A gigantic figure of Lord Buddha with a mutilated face is enshrined in a large hall, with towers and figures richly carved. The roof of the temple is destroyed. The stately walls of the temple testify to the majesty and dignity of the yedizce whoch must have been the ornament of the city. On the left side of the wall, a very beautiful image of the Hindu God Ganapati is carved The carving of a Hindu idol in the wall of this important temple was perhaps intended to placate the Hindu subjects of the Buddhistic ruler. At any rate, this shrine is a specimen of magnificent architecture of Ceylon. The ruins of (1) a confessional hall, (2) Rang-Kot meaning a Vihar of gold colours, (3) Pulumbu-Vihar, representing circular beads (4) Square-Pasad (palace), (5) Raja-malingal, (6) Council hall, (7) Pot (Pothi-book)-gal Vihar are some of the prominent ancient relics of this place. The Square Palace contains among many other interesting sites, a seven-storeyed mahal (Sat-mahal) which is a fine specimen of ancient architecture of Ceylon. The Council-hall still shows the standing pillars assigning the seats of respective ministers of the King. The Pot-gal-Vihar is the Library attached to a Dagoba. A full size statue (which is intact holding in his hands a Pothi (a book) written on Long palm leaves, is standing opposite to the Dagoba. This Statue is popularly known to be that of King Parakrama-babu, but we are of opinion that he represents Sage Agastya a learned Pandit in his Court-holding in his hand Scriptures for preaching a sermon. From the garment worn by him below his naval, it appears clearly that a King would never appear in public in this half naked dress. There is a big stone-inscription lying near the seven-storeyed mahal which is very important. The reservoirs attached to the palaces testify to the skill of the engineers who must have been experts in the art of regulating th elevels.

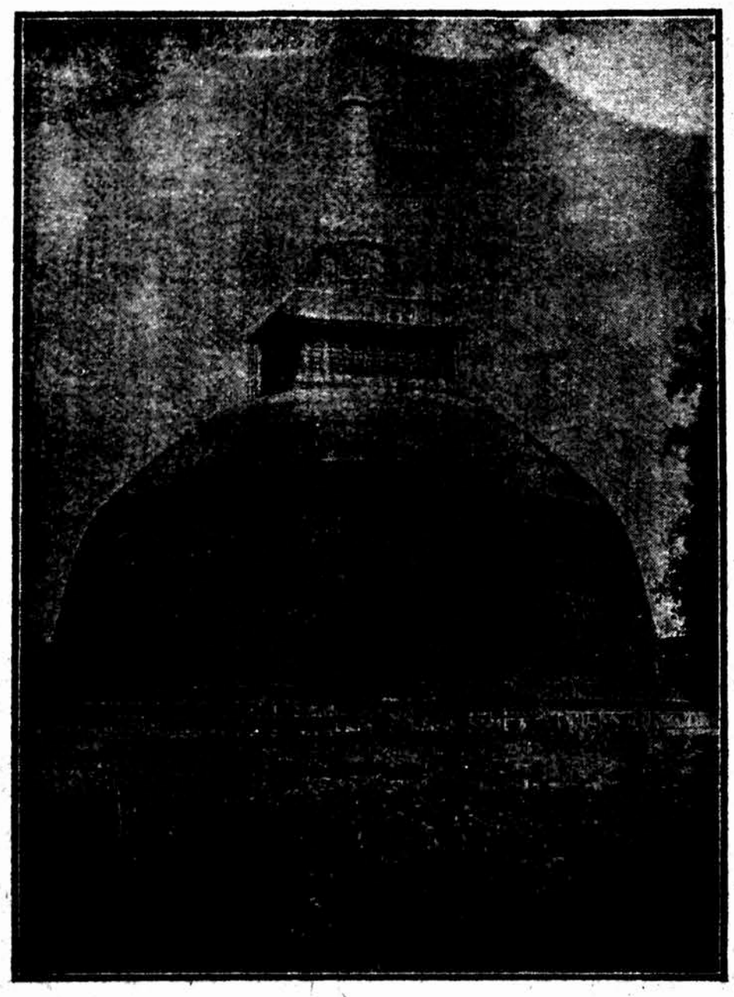


The famous Temple of the Relic of Tooth of Lord Buddha at Kandy (Ceylon).

SIGIRIYA (SINHA-GREEVA)

The name signifies lion's neck. The entrance to it was through the jaws of a great carved lion which has lately been restored. This rock fortress of Sigiriya is one of the wonders of the world. It was founded as a royal city in A. D. 479, by King Kassyappa who had to seek shelter from civil turmoil, brought upon himself by the murder of his father who was considered as a popular King. The rock is 400 feet above the level of the plain; while the ruins of the walls of the ancient city are at the bottom of the rock. This entrance is reached by a climb of steps leading into the galleries formed by cutting into the solid rock. The frescoes which are still visible in some parts of the rock, lead one to infer that there must have been paintings on the walls and buildings. After climbing half the rock, we come across a pretty big wall which is fully polished. They are situated high over head in the first gallery painted in plaster in a recess hewn out of a rock. The hood of a serpent on a large scale is hewn out of a rock, hanging over the head of Lord Buddha. Paintings are still visible under this hood. They have withstood the

(Continued On Page 51)



The big Dagoba at Anuradhpur (Ceylon).

Lord Buddha seated within "The Circular Relic-House" (Ceylon).

Buddhism In Ceylon

(Continued From Page 50)

disastrous effect of climate and time, as they are situated in a protected position. The ruins of the old palace are still traceable. This stupendous work of art and architecture fills the visitor with wonder and enhances his respect for the country which produced such master-records.

DAMBULLA

There are five cave temples on this steep rock which is 1118 feet in height. The ascent to these caves is gradual. One of these caves is very long and contains a recumbent image of Lord Buddha 47 feet in length. It is cut out of a single solid rock. It is symmetrical. In the same cave, there is another image of Lord Buddha. Paintings and frescoes are still visible in all their freshness in this cave. There are also the idols of Rama and Luxman which appear to be modern. In another cave also there is a reclining image of Lord Buddha but it is of a smaller size. These caves remind one of the 26th Chamber in the Ajanta caves. But the recumbent image of Lord Buddha of the Ajanta is only 19 feet long. The paintings and frescoes of these caves appear similar to those of Ajanta. They belong to the reign of King Walagama Bahu which lasted from 104 to 76 B.C. The Ajanta caves appear to be of a later date. The architecture of Ajanta caves is certainly superior to that of these caves. The big expanse of the interior of these caves reminds us of some of the caves at Kanheri near Thana. A wing containing the images of Buddha is added to one of the caves recently

KANDY

Next to Colombo, this is an important town and is the chief place of pilgrimage for the Buddhists all over the world. This was a capital of the Singhalese Kings in the 16th century A.D. Kandy is considered to be one of the most picturesque spots in the British Empire. The Temple and the Lake are the principal features of this hill capital which is really a gem of beauty surrounded by emerald hills, exhibiting exquisite charms of nature all round. Kandy has an elevation of 1680 feet.

The Dalada maligawa or the "Temple of the Sacred Tooth" contains the precious relic, the tooth taken from the flames of the funeral pyre of Gautama Buddha which is held in reverence by one-third of the World's total population.

The temple is surrounded by a moat. The building was probably erectd in the 13th century. A.D. But the Tooth was brought there in 450 A.D. The Oriental Library was founded in the temple by the last King of Kandy. It contains a valuable collection of books and manuscripts written on palm leaves. The Mahanayak of the temple is diligent enough in showing the Library to the visitor. He showed us by vivid experiment how matter was written by means of an iron stilus on talipot leaves.

The Tooth of Lord Buddha is carefully kept in a golden casket and is shown twice a year, firstly in August when a big festival known as Perihera lasting for 10 days is held there; secondly on the full moon day of Vaishakh. The key is kept with the Governor. The temple at Kandy is not very impressive in appearance. The stup attached to the temple is magnificent. A new building of a big size is under construction just behind the old one. The Burmese have contributed several lacs of rupees towards its construction.

MODEL THEATRE FOR LONDON

Architects Collaborate With Experts

Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Cecil Masey, F.R.I.B.A., have been appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Theatre to design the theatre which is to be built on the island site adjoining South Kensington station.

It was stated that the stage of the theare would be one of the largest in London, and that the auditorium would have a seating capacity of between 1,000 and 1,200 seats. This is approximately the same size as the auditoria of the Globe, Aldwych and Lyric Theatres.

Sir Edwin Lutyens said that the latest methods in stage technique would be incorporated in the theatre, but that no preliminary drawings had yet been begin.

SPACIOUS GREEN ROOM

"The site presents fewer difficulties than most," he said. "There is abundant parking space in the neighbourhood, and there will be a special subway leading direct from the theatre to South Kensington Station.

"The interior decoration will be thoroughly cheerful, emphasising that when people go to the theatre they are out for a holiday.

"The building will probably be of concrete faced with stone, but materials have not yet been selected. It is not likely that the foundation stone will be laid this year."

The architects are collaborating with a committee of four experts on stage requirements, who are now completing a report which will be the basis of the architects' plans. The site, which has been cleared, will be extensively excavated, and it is intended to include a spacious Green Room in the building.

Already a number of seats in the auditorium have been promised as a commemorative endowment. Hereford is making a gift of £100 so that one of the seats may bear the name of Nell Gwyn, who is believed to have been born there.

FURTHER APPEAL LIKELY

Towns and cities throughout the country where other famous actors and actresses were born are being invited to commemorate them similarly

Among those which are to be approached are: Reading. Sir George Alexander; Doncaster. Lady Bancroft; Hampstead. Sir Gerald du Maurier; Giggleswick. Sir John Hare; Keinton-Mandeville, Somerset. Sir Henry Irving; Brecon. Charles Kemble; Coventry. Dame Ellen Terry; Dublin. Peg Wiffington; Liverpool Sir Charles Wyndham

Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, honorary secretary of the National Theatre Appeal, said that the value of the site, plus the amount remaining in the fund, supplied a capital asset of £150,000. Before building starts, it is probable that a further appeal for £100,000 will have to be launched If this amount is obtained the fund will have enough to cover the cost of building with a small balance.

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The Story Of Life

(Continued From Page 11)

atmosphere of Mars is rarer than our own and contains less moisture. There is certainty of the presence of some air and water on the planet, and some astronomers believe in the presence of vegetation on its surface. The Equatore of Mars is tilted and therefore there are seasons like our own, but of longer duration. Mars has two moons—Deimos and Phobos. Phobos goes round Mars in 7½ hours, the shortest period of revolution of any known heavenly body. The Moon is only ten miles diameter and 3,700 miles away from Mars. It is like Bombay Island revolving Europe. Deimos is only five miles in diameter and takes 30 hours to revolve round Mars. The beauty of the planet Mars must appear magnificent to some residents on the little Moons. They must witness a huge Sun covering a large portion of the sky.

The Hunting Asteroids

Our Solar System is a family of ten excluding the Hunting Asteroids. Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a planet was found missing Bode's Law was excepted by astronomers. According to Bode there was a row of eight numbers in regular progression, and each number but one represented a planet. The first step in the solution of this mystery was taken by the Italian Piazzi on the 1st. of January, 1801 when he discovered Ceres, a tiny planet member of our Solar System. More and more have since been revealed to the telescope till the number now exceeds a thousand. Ceres, the first and the largest planet is 480 miles in diameter, whilst about twelve more exceed a hundred miles. The orbits of all the Asteroids are so eccentric, that they came to be called Hunting Asteroids. It was once believed that the Asteroids are scattered fragments of a single planet, but Chamberlin and Moulton believe that they are fragments caused by the impact of a few small planets. One of the most eccentric of the Asteroids is Eros. Lying beyond the orbit of Mars, it sometimes comes within as little as fourteen million miles of the orbit of the Earth. It was nearest us in 1931 and will approach us again in 1975. In its eccentric movement round the Sun it sometimes even wanders out of the Zodiac.

Jupiter

Jupiter, the elder brother of our Sun, is the second largest body of our Solar System. It is 88392 miles in diameter and is 314 times more massive than the Earth. Its density is 1.25 and it revolves round the Sun in 11.9 years. It is 483 millions of miles away from the Sun and rotates on its axis in 9 hours. 55 minutes. Jupiter is surrounded by an exceedingly dense atmosphere and it is always found wrapped in two cloudy belts. Huge spots appear on the surface of Jupiter; the great red spot of 1878 was 30.000 miles long. It is believed that "portions of the planet are composed of acrifirm matter." The fact that the equatorial region rotates round the axis in less time than the polar regions proved that the planet is gasseous in composition.

Jupiter is surrounded by nine moons. Ganymede and Callisto are 3200 miles in diameter and they are the biggest sattelites known. An unique feature of the latest discovered moons of Jupiter is that they revolve round Jupiter from East to West, whilst the rest of the members of the system move from West to East. It must be a marvellous phenomenon for Jupiter to see seven planters rise in the East and set in the West in succession whilst two others are moving in the opposite direction. Enthusiastic tourist contractors ought to arrange excursions to the moons of our Solar system.

Saturn

The most wonderful planet of our system is Saturn.

It is 886 millions of miles away from the Sun and its diameter is 74,163 miles. It is 944 times more massive than our Earth and revolves round the Sun in 29.5 years. It rotates on its axis in 10 hours 14 minutes. Its density is only 0.63. The rings of Saturn were discovered by the Dutch astronomer Huygers who declared the planet surrounded by a ring nowhere touching it, and inclined to the elliptic." The ring of Saturn which is tilted about 27 degrees to the plane of its orbit, is divided into four sections. These different parts of the ring revolve round the Sun at different angular speeds. Like Jupiter, Saturn too is a gasseous body and is surrounded by a thick cloudy atmosphere. Saturn too has nine sattelites. Mimas is 115,000 miles away from the planet and revolves round it in 23 hours. The furthest is Phoebe which is 8 million miles away and revolves round Saturn in 550 days.

The planet Uranus was discovered by Herschel in 1781. It is 30,193 miles in diameter and 1782 millions of miles away from the Sun round which it revolves in 84 years. It is 14.4 times more massive than the Earth and its density is 1.44. It rotates on its axis in 10.8 hours. The planet moves in a direction opposite to that of the other planets, and its four moons move in the same direction.

The planet Neptune was discovered by two persons Leverrier and Adams in 1846. It is 2792 millions miles away from the Sun and revolves in the same direction as Uranus in 164.8 years. It is 34,823 miles in diameter, its density is 1.09, and it is 16.7 times more massive than the Earth. It rotates on its axis in 15.8 hours. It has a single moon which is 3,000 miles in diameter, is 220,000 miles away from Neptune, and revolves round it in 5 days and 21 hours.

Pluto was discovered by Tombaugh. It is 900 milion miles beyond Neptune and revolves round the sun in 249 years. It is named after the god of the outer darkness and much is not yet known about it. Pluto is three billion, seven hundred millilon miles away from the Sun.

Shapley has suggested that about a dozen planets are yet to be discovered by the genius of man with the aid of Science.

ANTI-DIVORCE DIET

Bernard Shaw's Philosophy Of Food

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Shaw are 35 years ahead of the operatic film star Gladys Swarthout and her husband, Frank Chapman, who claim to have lived a perfect married life for five years because they avoid food which makes them irritable.

The only thing that suits them both is cheese—otherwise they eat entirely different meals.

Hollywood film stars on the verge of their fifth or sixth separation are trying this anti-divorce diet.

"The lady's ideas should be taken quite seriously," said Mr. Shaw. "They are perfectly sound.

"I should think that the diet of most people who can afford all the food they need is enough to drive them crazy. You should write a leading article about it.

EAT DIFFERENT MEALS.

"My wife and I have been married 40 years and our life has hardly been stormy. We eat entirely different meals.

"As you may know, I am a vegetarian. I am also teetotal. But my wife is not a vegetarian and she is not teetotal.

"I wish this were more widely known, because when she is invited to dinner some people imagine her tastes must be exactly the same as mine and vegetarian diet is prepared for her.

"To make things worse some people force themselves to eat vegetarian food as well because they think we both prefer it.

"We have our different diets which suit our tastes and I don't think our life has been particularly irritable.

"Take the case of Carlyle. If he had eaten food which he could digest his wife's life would certainly have been happier and no doubt there are other similar cases."

RUSSIAN POLAR SCIENTISTS

An English Broadcast

The four Russian scientists—Papanin, Krenkel, Federov, and Shirshov—who were recently taken from the ice-floe on which they had drifted from the North Pole to the Greenland Sea spoke from Moscow in an English broadcast. Papanin and Shirshov spoke in Russian, and an English translation was read in a pronounced Scottish accent. Federov spoke in English, and the translator read a prepared statement by Krenkel. At the end of the programme "extracts" from the imaginary diary of Happy, the dog who was with the scientists, were read, and provided, with music by the Red Army Ensemble, the lighter moments of the broadcast.

Shirshov, pointing out that their scientific data had still to be fully examined, said: "The importance of our expedition cannot be overestimated. The North Pole has attracted the attention of many brave and enterprising men, and many of them perished without achieving their aim. Only our expedition has successfully fulfilled the task set before it. We conquered the North Pole in the interests of science and culture, and in the interest of subjugating the elements to the needs of men."

Papanin, the leader, claimed that "the North Pole has been conquered and its secrets revealed", and said that they were ready to carry out any further task which might be set them. Krenkel's statement was devoted to the success of his small wireless plant —"our tiny station which consumed less energy than a table lamp of any Moscow resident." In addition to the thousands of words sent and received in the course of their work, he said he was able to make contact with many amateurs experimenting on short-wave lengths. "This contact grew, slowly but surely, and I was able to talk to Europe, the Hawaian Islands, and Southern Australia."

A Tell-Tale Letter

Diplomatic Privilege To Franco's Agent

LONDON, (By Mail).

Despite Government assurances that no diplomatic privileges of any kind would be extended to the Duke of Alba, General Franco's agent in London, privileges have in fact been granted without reference to Parliament.

A letter signed by T. H. Glasse, a member of the Foreign Office staff, was sent on March 4 to an official in the L.C.C. Motor Licence Department confirming this. Below is a copy of the letter:

Foreign Office,
S.W.1.
March 4, 1938.

Dear Mr. Taylor,—With reference to our telephone conversation this afternoon I enclose the driving licence belonging to Senor Don Jose F. Villaverde, the secretary to the Duke of Alba (agent in London of the Spanish Nationalist Government), together with a letter in which he requests that he may be exempted from the obligation of passing the driving test before it is renewed.

As I explained to you, the Duke of Alba and his staff are regarded officially as diplomats in all but name, and His Majesty's Government have agreed to their receiving privileges and facilities on the same scale as members of the conventional diplomatic missions in London, and we should therefore be very glad if you could kindly arrange for the renewal of Senor Villaverde's licence without requiring him to under the driving test or to pay the fee of 5s. normally chargeable.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) T. H. GLASSE.

This letter contradicts the terms of the agreement made between the British Government and Spanish rebel headquarters on November 11, 1937.

In that agreement it was stated that "The reception of an agent in London does not in any way constitute recognition by H.M. Government of the authorities of the territory under the control of General Franco and neither party will occord or expect to receive diplomatic status for their agent."

THE OCTOROON

By Frank J. Smalls

Although I freely go from place to place,
I am regarded as an ethnic quack;
I have no country and I lack a race
Because, alas, I'm neither white nor black.
I eat, and think, and feel like other men,
If I can't live as they, I'd rather die;
My feet are free; my mind is in a pen;
Almighty God! please tell me who am I?
I am the helpless product of two ties
Which makes me part of some facetious plan;
No one consulted me for my replies,
Because I'm just the joy of heartless man.
What right has He to label me with scorn,
And damn my soul for merely being born?—"Opportunity".

A Study In Trade Recovery

(Continued From Page 8)

during the last year, though better than the previous year, still showed a decrease of 41 per cent. compard with those of eight years ago, while the imports during the same period showed a decrease of 51 per cent. The balance of trade in merchandise in India's favour which had sunk down to as low a figure as three crores of rupees four years ago improved gradually in the following years, but, only in 1936-37, it rose to nearly 78 crores, which is about pre-war level. Our heavy exports of gold slightly declined during the last year, and our net imports of silver, which had dwindled to a very low figure a few years back has regained its former level

Future Outlook

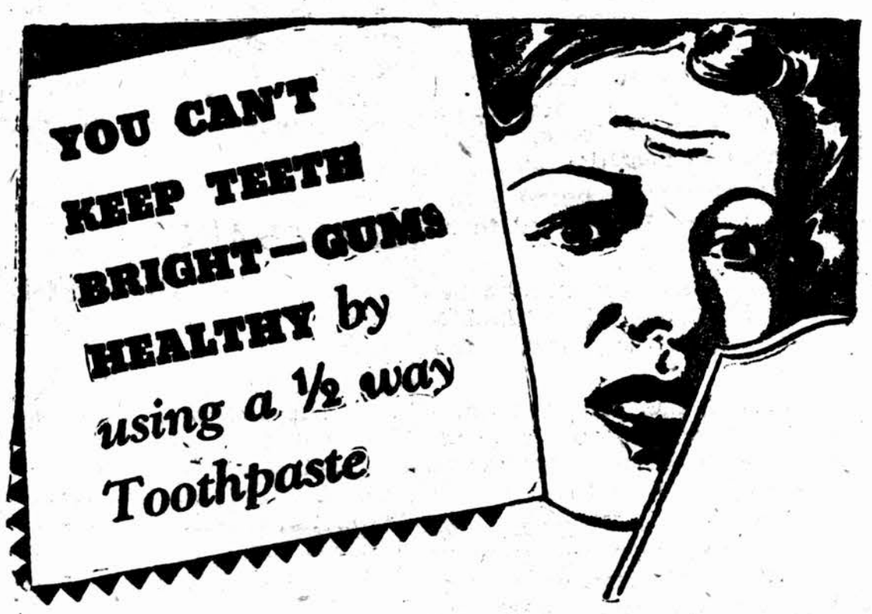
We have so far seen how the world recovered during the last financial year. What does the current year now hold in store for us? The Sino-Japanese hostilities have already assumed a very serious proportion. The civil war in Spain is also at a very critical stage. The rearmament programmes are in fuller swing than ever before. A German estimate puts the total world expenditure in 1936 on armaments to about 3,000 million pounds sterling which is about two to two and a half times the amount spent in 1933; at present it is probably much more. Can anyone now clearly or accurately forecast how far and to what extent the effects of such a huge expenditure may extend? Perhaps none of us can answer that question, though all of us will unanimously agree that the economic well-being of all depends on peace and peace alone.

World production of foodstuffs increased by about 7 per cent during 1936-37 compared with the averag during the quinquennium ending with 1929, while the stocks of food which rose to over 50 per cent. in 1934, rapidly diminished to about 14 per cent in 1936. In spite of this, there have been shortages of food in several of the great industrial centres. Germany, Italy, and even United States imported large quantities of wheat during the first half of 1937.

Production is rapidly increasing everywhere and a major portion of it is invested in capital industries, with the result that shortages of skilled labour were very often felt at various stages of production. Costs of production such as freight rates and wages have also been showing a tendency to rise. these are not altogether happy indications of what the future may have in store for us. The benefits of mass production can be reaped in full only by a sufficient expansion of international foreign markets. The removal of grosser obstacles to trade, the lowering of the tariff barriers to the limits of absolute national necessity and a freer cooperation between the various countries can alone give a powerful stimulus to the recovery which is made possible by the stabilization of the monetary conditions

The greatest essential condition to the continuance of the present trade recovery lies in the maintenance of the returning business confidence. As we saw no recovery took place as long as there was the danger of the loss of our foreign markets through exchange fluctuations and immediately this red signal was removed by a reconstruction of our economic system on the basis of stabilized exchanges we saw freer trade, rising prices, and a little trade recovery.

If at all this recovery is to last long, it will be necessary that we should not be faced with any trade boom, or large fluctuations in our trade and industry, or with political warfares such as exist now in China and Spain, and it is also necessary that our domestic conditions should be such as would not affect the existing business confidence. It now only remains for us to hope that the approaching boom-like conditions, will not necessitate any further readjustment of national economies which may cause a check over the returning prosperity, and that the present extending cooperation, between the various countries will further spread the returning prosperity to a wider range.



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SULTAN OF JOHORE DIVORCES HIS ENGLISH WIFE

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST BREAKS ON DANCING STEPS

Four times the 6ft. 6in. multi-millionaire Sultan of Johore repeated the Malayan word Talak ("Get out") to his handsome Scot wife—and according to the Mahommedan faith in which they were married at Working Mosque 7 years ago, they were divorced.

Thus, it was revealed ended one of the most romantic marriage of East and West.

Ruler of 7,000 square miles of the Malayan Peninsula and so rich that he gave £ 500,000 towards the new Singapore base, the Sultan has shot more tiger and wild buffalo on foot than ay man living. He visits London every summer.

He, in his gorgeous Oriental state robes, and his Sultana—the former Mrs. William Wilson, widow of a Glasgow doctor—in the famous Johore jewels, were two of the most respiendent figures in the Coronation procession.

Besides the ceremony at Woking they were married at Prince's-row Register Office, Kensington.

And so, despite the Malayan proceedings, the marriage still remains valid in British law, it is anticipated that steps to dissolve it will be taken out on the Sultana's arrival in England in the summer.

summer writes Ralph Hewins in "Daily Mail"

HER £100,000 PALACE.

The beginning and the end of the romance were described by a close friend of the Sultan who has known him for 25 years and been in regular correspondence with him and his wife.

"Helen Wilson first visited Johore on her honeymoon with her first husband. Dr. William Wilson, whose father was state physician to the present Sultan's father." said the friend.

"Years later she and Dr. Wilson revisited Johore to recapture the glamour of the past. but without success. Soon their marriage was dissolved and two years later Dr. Wilson died.

'Eventually, amid the gaiety of the Riviera, fate brought the Sultan and beautiful fair-haired Mrs. Wilson together again. He realised he had loved her since their youth. and wooed her ardently with huge presents and parties. But she refused to be impressed.

"She reminded him that he had already had four wives, to whom he was entitled, and that she was 40 with a 14-years-old daughter; and that another marriage at their age might seem ridiculous. Only after my repeated pleas did Helen accept the Sultan's proposal.

"The historic Crown jewels of Johore were heaped on her. In Johore a £100,000 palace was built for her.

"As Sultana the former doctor's wife figured with the Sultan on the postage stamps. No other Eastern prince had previously accorded this honour to his European consort. He could refuse her nothing.

"She now writes to me that she has left the Sultan for good as she can no longer face the future with him. She supposes her life will turn out all right, but reflects 'I don't know'. In future, she says, she will be "Lady Ibrahim.' She will receive a comparatively small allowance and will keep only minor jewels."

Miss Eleanore Wilson, who is rehearsing at the Wyndham Repertory Theatre. Edinburgh, said: "The suggestion that my mother has been divorced under Mahommedan law is news to me. I can neither conirm nor deny it."

Miss Robertson told me: "During my holiday in Johore the Sultan and my aunt were very happy and I had a magnificent time with them."

Another relative said: "Although the divorce carries no weight in British law, under Mahommedan law the Sultan and Sultana are no longer husband and wife. This form of divorce is very simple and is really carried out by declaration before two witnesses.

"The Sultana and her husband often had little tiffs regarding dancing. The Sultana was very fond of it, but he did not enjoy dancing.

"The parting was friendly. He travelled with her to the liner and kissed her good-bye."

ANNUITY FOR DIVORCED SULTANA

Multi-Millionaire Sultan Ibrahim of Johore has settled on his divorced Sultana, formerly Mrs. Helen Wilson, of Glasgow, £ 44,952, an annuity of £ 5,000, valuable company shares and jewels, including two ropes of pearls valued at £ 14,000.

The jewels are to be returned on the death of the ex-Sultana.

The sixty-five-year-old Sultan, seemed in high spirit, though he, said he regretted the end of his romance.

"We were very happy for several years after our marriage," he said.

WHITE LEPROSY
AND
LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs 2

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VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
No. 18. P. O. KATRI SARAI (Gaya).

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued from Page 3.)

from them a great deal which a young man soon learns in a country place. After two years Burma was hardly more familiar than it had been for them as boys at home in England. They lived as English a life as possible against this Oriental background. Provided the background did not advance upon them, they were safe enough; but occasionally it did advance with alarming results.

On 4 November 1929 one of these assistants of Steel's, a Mr. Hughes by name, returned home to the chummery at a quarter to seven. He had been worrying all day about a pair of sleeve-links, which he believed his Burmese servant had stolen. The man was called Ba Chit and had been with him for a year. At first he had seemed quick and willing, but latterly had become less satisfactory. Hughes had begun to miss articles of his wardrobe. Some of his suits had disappeared and now his sleeve links had gone, links to which he attached a sentimental value because they had been given to him by some one he was fond of.

That very morning he had searched Ba Chit's room. The chummery servants did not sleep in the building. They had their own quarters in the grounds. With his friend, Mr. Mitchell, and Sam, the Indian butler, who looked after the messing in the common dining-hall, he had gone to Ba Chit's lodging and turned out his boxes. Ba Chit looked on, as did his wife, who nursed an infant. There had been no trace of the suits nor of the links, but Sam had found some Chinese pawn tickets, which seemed to refer to clothing. And which there had been another find, though the significance of it was not clear at once. In a tin they had come upon an ounce or so of something black, and soft as putty. It had a peculiar smell, a smell of poppies.

'What's that?' they had asked Sam.

'Opium, sir.'

Ba Chit took opium, then? Did he steal so as to have money for opium? They knew Burmans were not allowed by law to smoke opium. That one's servant was an opium addict was a disturbing fact.

'Sam,' Hughes had said, 'I've got to hurry down to the office now. I'm late already. Will you take these pawn tickets and find out whether they refer to my clothes. If they do, get the clothes back. And about the links, bring Ba Chit to my room when I get home this evening. I'm certain he has the links somewhere and I'll make him tell me.'

Mr. Hughes had his usual long tiring day in the heat, and the moment he was back in the chummery sent for Sam, who appeared shortly with a bundle of clothes. He had been the round of the pawnshops during the afternoon. Hughes identified the clothes as his own.

'Now go and call Ba Chit,' he said. 'I must get those links out of him somehow or other.'

All this sounds straightforward enough, but Hughes had just given an order which in result was to set the whole town by the ears.

Sam did as he was told, went down to the servants' quarters and told Ba Chit his master wanted to see him at once. Ba Chit's wife, a young woman called Ma Kywe, watched her husband go. As she knew he was guilty of theft, she felt apprehensive and, taking the baby with her, went out and stationed herself under Hughes' window, which was on the second floor of the chummery, thirty feet above her head. Some of the other servants joined her there.

For a while they waited, looking up from time to time at the lighted window. It was now quite dark, a warm night without a moon. A constant flow of cars passed the gate of the chummery compound. The lights of the cinema quarter over the railway bridge were reflected in the sky.

At about half-past seven Ma Kywe thought she heard a cry coming from the room where her husband was being questioned.

'What's going on?' she asked the others. 'Are they beating him, do you think?'

It was impossible to say. She became alarmed. Her husband had been in the room a long time.

Again they waited and then, abruptly, repeated cries sounded from the room. Violently agitated, Ma Kywe exclaimed: 'The master is killing my husband, I know it!' and began screaming loudly: 'Ba Chit is dying, he is being beaten to death!'

She now distinctly heard her husband's voice. He seemed to be answering her.

The crowd under the window increased. Presently the Indian night-watchman was seen approaching.

'The master has sent me out—you're to stop that row and get away,' he said angrily to her in his language.

She retreated a distance, but when the watchman had gone, returned to her position beneath the window. It was now past eight o'clock. Should she go into the building and try to find out what was going on? She dared not, as the wives of servants were not allowed in the chummery.

Then something dreadful happened. A body dropped from the window to the ground.

They all stared. Lying almost at their feet was Ba Chit on his back. Ma Kywe shrieked and raised him in her arms. She called him, by name, but he did not answer.

A few minutes later Hughes and Mitchell came running round the side of the house. They went up to Ba Chit and bent over him. 'Get a car, quick!' they directed. 'We must take him to hospital.'

Another assistant called Adamson shortly arrived with the car. They lifted Ba Chit, who was dying, on to the seat. Hughes, Mitchell, and Ma Kywe then got in, and they drove off. Ma Kywe was weeping, but before they reached the hospital she said to Mr. Adamson, who understood Burmese: 'If Ba Chit was a thief he deserved some punishment, but to be beaten the way they beat him was too much.'

Mr. Adamson did not press her to explain her meaning.

At the hospital Ba Chit was handed over to the doctors. He died that night without recovering consciousness.

On the way back from the hospital Hughes stopped at the police station and made a report. 'I was questioning Ba Chit about his thefts when he suddenly threw himself out of the window,' he stated. Ma Kywe remained in the car. She neither went into the hospital nor the police station. When they reached the chummery it was after nine-thirty. Hughes had had no dinner; he was tired and shaken. As they all got out of the car Ma Kywe broke the silence which she had preserved since her remonstrance to Mr. Adamson.

'I am going out of this,' she said to Hughes, with the extreme acrimony which an angry Burmese girl can put into her words, 'but before I go I want the month's wages due to my husband.'

It was the 4th of November and the October wages had not yet been paid. Ma Kywe's demand was translated to Hughes by one of those present, and it appeared unwarrantable to him. His servant Ba Chit had turned out a rascal, who had stolen his suits, stolen his sleeve links. The mere fact that he was dying or was dead was no reason why his wife should expect money which if he were alive would certainly not be paid. The links were worth more than the wages. He would not pay. Why should he pay? The woman's manner was outrageous. She did not seem to realize the depravity of her husband's character, a thief, an opium addict, and now a suicide.

'Say that I owe her nothing,' he announced. When this was conveyed to Ma Kywe, for a moment she was astonished. Then indignation overcoming her, she said harshly; 'Keep your wages, then!' and disappeared into the darkness.

SIR CHARLES PROSECUTES

The next day, when she knew that her husband was dead, Ma Kywe went to the police station. 'I have a complaint to lodge,' she told the Burman officer in charge. 'The master sent for my husband to his room. He was there for over an hour and I heard his cries as they beat him. His body then fell from the window. I want the police to investigate what happened in that room. Perhaps murder was done in it.'

The officer made a note of her statement, but said: 'Your master has already reported the matter. While Ba Chit was being questioned about his thefts he threw himself from the window.'

'But why should he kill himself? The thefts were trifling. Something was done to him in the room.'

'We shall make inquiries,' replied the officer vaguely and sent her away.

Ma Kywe left the police station feeling that nothing would be done. Hughes was a white man; the Government was a white Government; what chance had she a penniless Burman woman, she argued, of obtaining an impartial investigation? Hughes' word would be taken and no one would think any more about the matter.

In the ordinary course an inquest was held over the body of

(Continued On Page 55)

HERE is the story of a woman who had arrived at the point where she felt that "she had nothing to live for." She wrote:

"I was a wreck bodily and mentally owing to weakness and I felt as if I had nothing to live for I began taking Sanatogen and after 4 days I felt a new woman. I began to look upon life in a different manner, with a brighter, happier outlook. My nerves have improved enormously, I feel stronger, my appetite is wonderful. My friends remark: You look just as you did before you had your illness!"—Miss A. M.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. You will soon feel its fine health-giving power on your body.

SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Village Uplift And Forest Dept

(Continued From Page 5)

though he may have worked under a contractor and may have known that there is a penalty for the contractor for failure to do this, can always escape and evade punishment. Government measures are never half-hearted, and the privilege code prescribes on paper an elaborate process of punishing not the individual miscreant but a whole village community. The principles of communal punishment are bad in themselves and are hardly resorted to in practice. What is worse is that sometimes or often a forest area of one village is assigned to more than three or four neighbouring villages which have either very little or no forest and it is often a case of every body's property being nobody's property. I must admit that in matters of this nature punishments result only in further indulgence of the same practice which it is necessary to remove. And this can only be done by bringing about a change in the outlook of the villagers. In the course of my lectures on village uplift I collected villagers in the forest and showed them stumps cut high, stumps dead and dying owing to this defect and stumps sprouting out strong new shoots and got stumps left high but by the villagers who were allowed to take the pieces home for firewood. This could have been followed up further periodically but unfortunately I did not stay there for long. Members of the Forest Department could do a good deal to teach and educate the villagers in principles of their own benefit and any good turn done to villagers will not be lost.

Though there is a lot more to be said on this subject it need not be given in further details in a paper like this. Suffice it to say there is great scope for real improvement. But this cannot be done by a subordinate on whom falls the whole burden of the Range in addition to moving in the villages and lecturing in the course of his usual sphere of work.

SPECIAL OFFICER NEEDED.

A special officer is needed for this special subject. He can aim at uniformity and bring about a real change. He can study the problems peculiar to each village and devise means to educate them and make them conscious of their worth in doing useful work for their own benefit. And no cost is too great to achieve this end. It is, therefore, suggested that a Ranger assisted by one or two foresters be appointed for this special work and given charge of some villages in at least one of the Kanara Forest Divisions, for a certain period of years to start with, as an experiment. The special staff will be responsible to the Divisional Forest officer of the Division. If necessary a short course of training in cottage industries may be arranged by the Director of Industries. It is not necessary to enter into the details of a scheme like this at this moment. I will content myself by showing the broad outlines.

It may be asked why the Forest Department should take up work of village uplift. It is not difficult to answer. The responsibility of the Forest Department is not only to grow plantations, exploit forest produce for the market, but also to preserve the forest for the better utilization of the community and especially the villagers and inculcate in them a sense of responsibility and sharing the same with those servants of Government, who are by their training competent to look after the forest. We are probably more fortunate by the training and knowledge acquired and the less fortunate. The members of the Forest Department are again fortunately placed in a position, which enables them to come often in contact with villagers, especially the remote village population. The thick fog of ignorance prevailing at present in the minds of the population at large in matters relating to forest can be cleared gradually by real education of and insight into the beneficial effects of forests and closer contact makes understanding easy and the lurking suspicion, if any, would vanish. Relations between villagers and members of the Forest Department will be more cordial and forests would be looked upon as a national asset, one not to be destroyed wantonly, but preserved in better condition only to derive and draw greater and more useful benefits therefrom. In short, to create a forest sense in all concerned. Contact will remove misunderstanding at present prevailing in some quarters and forest science will be better known and once known, it will grow into popularity. The present is an opportune time to create feelings of better understanding as most villagers are beginning to think that they have merely to ask for more and they will get it. During this period of transition in the country the mis-givings of the unsophisticated villagers have to be guided into proper and correct channels, otherwise the task later on will bid fair to become stupendous.

CAUTION IS ESSENTIAL.

In all cases of village uplift great caution at the outset is necessary and it is a caution not to be lightly brushed aside, but considered by every worker in this cause. The effect is imperceptible and creeps in unwittingly. It is that we should avoid spoon-feeding the villagers in all matters concerning their own benefit. They would walk into it unnoticed, but it is necessary to point it out at the beginning for fear of getting into the habit. It is, the virtue of self-help. They should be shown the lines on which to work and the work should be left to be done by them. I cannot help referring to this important aspect and in doing so I am stating a funny incident at one of the uplift lectures in a village in the interior of the forest. It was a small village and some neighbouring villagers had also assembled when the usual items of the importance of forests to agriculture, its influence on climate and rain fall and the necessity to preserve it and a few points on village sanitation were explained and the usual lecture concluded, an old man of the village stood up with folded hands and requested the Sarkar —probably his idea in his old age was that I was Sarkar all in all myself, because I was wearing a topee and boots and usual shorts —to intervene and bring about peace in his village. He complained bitterly that there were several maidens and bachelors, who could not be married peacefully on account of the hard and harsh dowry system prevailing in their village in demanding according to them a high price of Rs. 100 from the parents of the bachelors by the parents of the maidens and imploringly requesting me to come to their rescue. Some of the youngsters jeered at the old man though all of them wanted such a matter settled by the Sarkar. They were asked not to trouble the old man, when I at once asked him to sit down and hear patiently. I liked to hear the story because it gave me an insight into the village and I showed my interest in the affair because even a sum of Rs. 100 to the villagers was a large amount and one that had to be borrowed from a sawkar with its heavy interests and increasing debts not possible to clear off during the lifetime of a generations. I showed him full sympathy and expressed my regret at my inability to interfere in their private and family matters and advised them to assemble together in their own village and discuss and create an opinion amongst all against the system and settle it among themselves. They seemed to like the idea and thanked me and said they would act accordingly. If it ever was discussed again in their own meetings, I never know, for I was soon transferred from there.

(Paper read by D. S. Kaikini at the Rangers' Conference held in Dharwar.)

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued From Page 54)

Ba Chit. The coroner was a Burman, one of the city magistrates subordinate to me. He used his discretion, called what witnesses he thought proper, and found that Ba Chit had committed suicide. The circumstances in which this had taken place he did not seek wholly to unravel. As soon as the evidence established suicide he brought in his verdict.

During the following days the story of Ba Chit's death spread among the Burmese. It was whispered that Ma Kywe had accused Hughes of murdering her husband; it was said that Hughes, having beaten Ba Chit until he collapsed and was dying, had thrown him out of the window to avoid the inconvenience of a corpse on his hands. These allegations were repeated far beyond the confines of Rangoon and came to the notice of political societies the members of which already regarded the Government with the gravest suspicion. These persons seized at once upon the affair as evidence of what they had always alleged—that there was one law for the white and another for the brown—and declared that the Government had ordered the police to burk the case, as it was impossible to let a prosecution go forward against an employee of so important a British firm as Steel Brothers.

Great popular indignation was aroused by these statements and members of the legislature drafted questions to be asked at the coming session of the House. The coroner's verdict was brushed aside as the finding of a subordinate official who did not dare to offend authority.

Meanwhile the police had been investigating the case in the ordinary way. They examined all the witnesses they could find, but there seemed no section of the code under which Hughes could be prosecuted. The Commissioner of Police, realizing that the matter was of importance, as public interest was so much engaged, made a special report to the Government.

When the papers were put up to Sir Charles Innes he perceived at once that it was desirable to bring Hughes to trial. If a case was not brought there would be no vent for the feelings which had been growing in intensity, but with Hughes in the dock everything there was was to be said could be said, and if he was innocent the magistrate would publicly declare him so with the fullest reason, when popular excitement would subside. But under what section could he be tried? In consultation with his judicial secretary Sir Charles hit upon S. 330, by which any person who caused hurt to another with intent to extort a confession or compel him to restore property could be punished. There was some evidence to show that Hughes had struck his servant to induce him to restore the sleeve-links or to say where they were hidden. S. 330, it was true, had been framed to prevent the police torturing suspects, but there was no reason why it should not be invoked in this case. Accordingly Sir Charles sent the judicial secretary privately to the Commissioner of Police with a message saying that a prosecution under S. 330 was desirable.

On 25 November, three weeks after the death of Ba Chit, Hughes was arrested. He was brought before me and I granted him bail. Then began a trial which at the time was regarded as sensational and which in its bearing upon what happened in 1930 was a highly significant event. Sir Charles was right. The country did benefit from the trial. But for two individuals it was not pleasant—for Hughes because he was a scapegoat in a matter which passed far beyond his own actions, for me because to give a decision where conflicting emotions are deeply aroused always invites much criticism.

(To Be Continued.)

HOW ALL OF A SUDDEN A DARK COMPLEXION LADY BECAME WHITE IN JAIPUR?

One Lady from Jaipur writes: "I was dark-complexioned, and my hands having remained uncovered they became blacker and blacker, and the elbow being very rough and absolutely black, my blouse could not beautify my hands. Afterwards I was advised to use your Chevalier Beauty Cream and after having used it for three months, I find that my skin has become as white as that of an English woman. Please forward 24 bottles to my address on receipt of this letter so that I may change the complexion of unfortunate girls of this place.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"But your dog is a mongrel". "Hush! Not so loud. He thinks he's a thorobred".

* * *

"John, you don't care for me the way you used to. You always used to give me the larger helpings; now you take them for yourself."

"Darling, you cook much better now."

* * *

Lawyer—Now, see here, before I agree to take your case I want to know if you're guilty.

Prisoner—Am I guilty? Say, do you think I'd be hiring an expensive mouthpiece like you if I was innocent?"

* * *

Master—Why haven't you learned your geography?

Jones Minor—I heard dad say that the world was changing every day, so I thought I'd wait until it settled down.

* * *

One of the briefer musical criticisms appeared in the paper back home: "An amateur string quartet played Brahms here last evening. Brahms lost."

* * *

Crystal Gazer: "I see you as a leader of men. I see a great crowd behind you."

Bookie: "Lummel Have I got a good start?"

* * *

Customer: "These shoes I bought from you are too flimsy to walk in."

Manageress: "Our establishment, madam, does not pretend to cater for pedestrians."

* * *

First Pickpocket: "Why are you reading a fashion paper, Billy?"

Second Pickpocket: "Well, if we are to do business in our profession, we must know where pockets are worn."

* * *

"Mother, does an apple a day keep the doctor away?"

Well, yes, dear, I have heard it said. But why?"

"Well, I think you had better give me one, as I've just broken the doctor's window."

* * *

Schoolmaster: "What is the meaning of one twenty-fifth?"

Boy: "I don't remember."

Schoolmaster: "If you had twenty-five friends visiting you, and only one apple, what would you do?"

Boy: "I'd wait till they had gone and then eat it myself."

* * *

Two old ladies, while having a cup of tea, began to talk of modern fashions.

"What do you think of the hats the lassies wear, Mrs. Smith?"

Mrs. Smith (with disgust—"They dinna wear hats: they just walk along side o' them noo-o-days."

* * *

Teacher: "Name three collective nouns."

Tommy: "Fly-paper, waste-basket and vacuum-cleaner."

* * *

While dressing, a man staying in a hotel wished to summon the chambermaid. The only bell he could discover was in the bathroom attached to his bedroom. He rang several times without result. Later, having dressed, he encountered the chambermaid in the corridor, and reproached her with having failed to answer.

"Which bell did you ring, sir?" she asked.

"The bathroom bell."

"Ah, but you shouldn't have used it. That's only to be used in case you feel faint or down in the bath."

Judge: "Why did you steal that dol. 50,000?"

Accused: "I was hungry."

* * *

"How long are you in prison for, my man?"

"Two months."

"What is the charge?"

"No charge—everything's tree".

* * *

"How long has that hired man worked for you?"

"About two days, I guess."

"I thought he had been here more than a month."

"He has."

* * *

Doctor: "For your insomnia I'd advise you to take about three hot toddies before retiring."

Patient: "Will that make me go to sleep?"

Doctor: "Well, I can't guarantee that, but it will fix you so you won't care whether you stay awake or not."

* * *

Tommy did not seem to understand subtraction, so the teacher tried to make it plain by example.

"Now suppose Bill had fifty cents."

"Yes'm."

"And you asked him for twenty-five."

"Yes'm."

"How much do you think Billy would have then?"

"Fifty cents," answered Tommy, pessimistically ..

Sandy—"McDonald, will ye not have a cigarette?"

McDonald—"Thank ye, no. I never smoke wi' gloves on. I canna stand the smell of burning leather."

* * *

"Say, dad," said Tommy, "what does it mean when people talk about the hey-dey of youth?"

"I don't know about the hay day," came the reply, "but I guess it's when we're in clover!"

* * *

"Are they fresh?" asked a woman buying fish from a costermonger. The coster looked at his long-dead stock. "Fresh mum? Why, just look at em," And turning to his wares he shouted, "Lie still, can't yer? Lie still."

* * *

Wife—"No, I did not sew a button on your trousers; I was too tired. Which is the more important, anyway—your wife or your trousers?"

Husband—"Well, there are places I can go without a wife."

* * *

"Moike!"

"What is it, Pat?"

"Supposin' I was to have a fit?"

"Yis."

"And yez had a pint of whisky?"

"Yis."

"Would yez kneel down and put the bottle to me lips?"

"No. I would bring you to yourself quicker standing up in front of yez and drinking it all meself."

"Are you quite sure this 'bus' is going to Toronto?

"If it isn't, lady," said the conductor, "I'm in a worse mess than you are!"

* * *

A man sitting in a park with his dog fell into conversation with a dear old lady, who eventually asked him what breed the dog was.

"Spaniel," he said.

"My!" said the old lady, "isn't it a good thing he isn't over there now-"

* * *

"You say you were once cast away on a desert island, entirely without food. How did you live?"

"Oh, I happened to have an insurance policy in my pocket and I found enough provisions in it to keep me alive till I was rescued."

* * *

The teacher was putting questions to the class.

"What do we call a man," he asked, "who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?"

"Please, sir," replied a boy, "a teacher."

* * *

A wealthy westerner, financial and social leader in his locality, was asked by a visitor:

Why do you remain in such a one-horse town?"

"Perhaps," was the modest answer, "it is because I happen to be the horse."

Our Humorist At Large

"You call this playing Hai?"
"I could play better with no cards at all."

"Dear Fred," she says, "one more month! I can hardly wait till you are here to help me without that garden."

"Where does Freddy get his looks from?"
"His wife mostly."

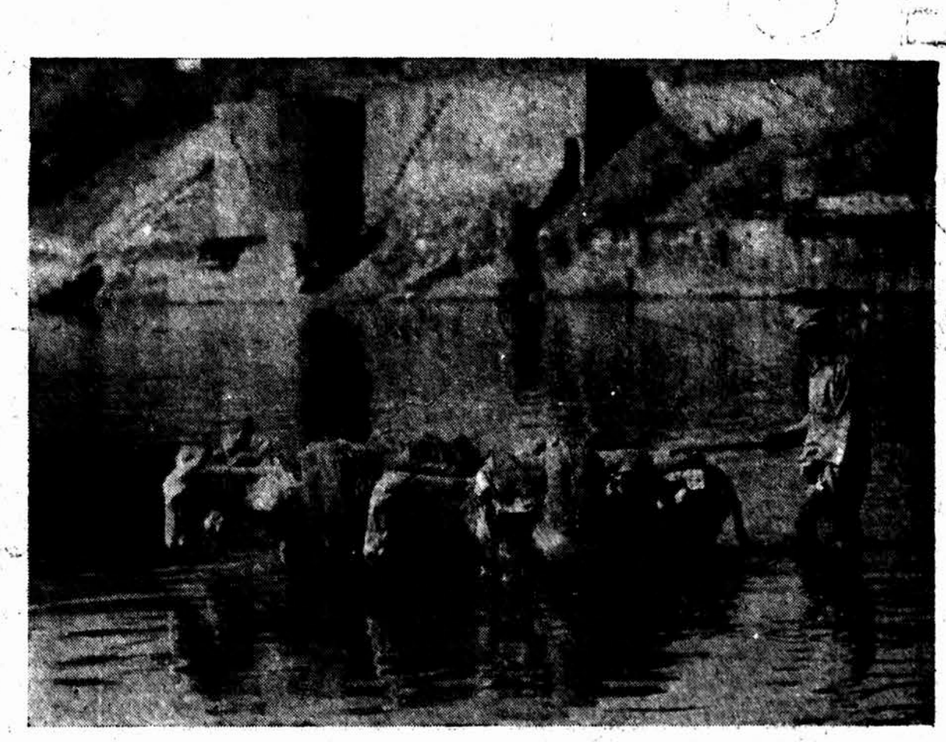
"Believe me—men are all alike."

"Now, do you see what I'm driving at?"

The Professor plants a tree.

SABARMATI SCENES

Sabarmati Quenches Thirst.



Beasts of Burden Crossing the Sabarmati.

Toilers all: In and around Sabarmati.

Busy Sporting in the River.

Bricks for Building.

Multan Health Exhibition: dolls represent life in children's colony.

Ideal dairy farm for children. Another view of the Exhibition.

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